Historical Society

The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. XI. BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1883. NO. 7.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

The following, reported especially for the TRIBUNE, shows the condition of the weather at the various points mentioned at 9:26 last evening. Observations at all stations taken at the same moment of time:

Stations.	Temperature.	Direction of Winds.	Velocity of Wind.	State of the Weather
Bismarck ...	64	N	Fresh	Clear
Buford.	63	N	Light	Clear
Billings.				
Assiniboine				
Moorhead				
St Paul				

C. CRAMER
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

NEWS COMMENTS.

NATIONAL PARK improvements are nearing completion.

FILLED $20 gold pieces are in circulation in the southern states.

SINCE a tax has been placed on Rock and Rye it is now sold under its maiden name of "whisky and gum."

GEN. ECKERT, of the Western Union, is an Ohio man, but this fact has nothing to do with the strike.

A WRITER claims that "admitting the bunion" is more refined than "acknowledging the corn." P'raps 'tis.

BLACK stockings are all the rage now and colored women can be both comfortably cool and stylish in their attire.

A FARGO young man who thought his symptoms indicated a call to the ministry was cured by a box of pills.

A MAINE man has willed $2,000 to the Methodist church of his native town on the condition that it gives up sociables.

A MARSEILLES, Ill., manufacturer marked $700 paid to his men. In two weeks $342 of it was banked by saloon keepers.

CHIEF TOMASKAT accompanied Chief Moses to Washington and got back home safely without being floored with a bootjack.

WIDOW VAN COTT claims the credit of sixty recent conversions at Watkins, New York. The Lord will probably not contest the claim.

IN Chinese vernacular "Wan Lung" means "I am not well." This is very appropriate. No one could feel well with only "Wan Lung."

MR. A. J. DAM, owner of the Union Square hotel, has enlarged it and named it the Hotel Dam. His friends ask him, "Is the Hotel Dam full?"

OMAHA has closed her gambling saloons. First thing we know the tidings will go forth that Sunday schools have been established in that eccentric city.

THE New Orleans Picayune thinks the fate of Major Wasson is a terrible warning to keep army officers from playing poker. They should try some other game.

THIS is the very worst on record. The St. Paul Dispatch says that American pork cannot get into Germany, for Bismarck still keeps up his "watch on the rind."

WHEN a prominent citizen falls dead drunk on a New York street the physicians generously pronounces it sunstroke, and the victim never kicks at the size of the bill.

A HARPER'S BAZAR writer has discovered that Clara Louise Kellogg's grandmother played the fiddle. Poor Louise! How can she survive the shock of such an expose as this?

A FLORIDA hen has just hatched a brood in a nest on a limb twenty-four feet from the ground. She is an old, experienced hen, and well acquainted with the customs of the people.

A MAN traveled hastily from San Francisco to Omaha, on hearing that he had been "remembered" in his father's will, and the report proved true, but the sum of the bequest was $1.

MRS. GOUGAR, the much defamed temperance speaker of Lafayette, Ind., is in hot water again. At Anderson, Ind., the Presbyterian deacons would not let her speak in their church, and she hired a hall and told their biographies.

ONE night last week while a Le Beau beau was sitting up with his best girl during a thunder storm, a bolt of lightning descended into the room knocking them both senseless There is such a thing as a girl being too attractive.

A SUCCESSFUL merchant, about retiring from business and giving his stock and trade to his son, remarked: 'John, Christianity, among many other things, means sixteen ounces to the pound, three feet to the yard, a just weight and just measure."

PIERRE JOURNAL: "Work has been commenced on the foundation for the main center pier of the new North Pacific railroad bridge between Fargo and Bismarck." For the further information of the reader the TRIBUNE will state that the pier will be located about a mile west of Jamestown.

An Artist.

Yesterday a TRIBUNE reporter was taken in tow by Mr. F. H. Boyd and shown a fine piece of art in the way of house decorating. Jack Sharpless having just completed a new residence on Seventh street, employed Mr. Boyd to fresco his parlor and dining room. The work is really fine and should be seen by those wishing to beautify their homes. The ceilings are finished in oil and the woodwork enameled white. The doors are French walnut and rosewood. Mr. Boyd is one of the greatest decorative artists in the northwest. For over three years he was connected with the North Pacific company and it is to be hoped that he will find it to his advantage to remain permanently in Bismarck. He is connected with the firm of Faunce & Co., and will be pleased to show designs and specimens of his work to those interested Mr. Sharpless can pride himself upon having the finest parlor in the city.

BY TEL-LIE-GRAPH.

Notwithstanding the Strike the Tribune Gets the Latest News of the Day.

And Places It Before Its Trusting Readers in Re-lie-able and Attractive Form.

Alex. McKenzie Garroted and Robbed of an Article of Great Value by Heartless Villains.

A Natural Cause Prevents a Bismarck Man From Winning a Foot Race in a Yankton Match.

A Terrible Calamity Overtakes the Citizens of Milwaukee and they Flee for their Lives.

Chicago's Chief Magistrate Takes Part in an Elevator Accident with a Remarkable Result.

Other Equally Reliable News.

[In anticipation of the telegraph strike the TRIBUNE fitted up its own private aerial telegraphic system and is thus enabled to lay before its readers the stirring news of the day as usual. Every dispatch in these columns can be relied upon as being strictly true according to the Eli Perkinsonian standard of re-lie-ability. They were secured at a great expense of time and labor, and a wear and tear upon the conscience of the official herder of news, that cannot be estimated.]

Narrow Escape of a Bismarcker.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 19.—The Evening Journal received the following by telephone this afternoon: As the steamer Belle of Minnetonka was rounding the point at Hotel St. Louis a man named J. K. Wetherby, of Bismarck, Dakota, who for some time had had his eyes riveted upon a well known belle of St. Paul, became paralyzed and fell overboard. He was rescued by a fisherman who happened to be near, and is now stopping at the Lafayette hotel. awaiting the arrival of Hon. J. C. Burrows. F. J. Call, and other Bismarckers. Wetherby says this is the first time he ever took water for a woman.

Best On Record.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 19.—In a trot against time at the Union course this afternoon, David Davis made a mile in 202⅛. This is the best time ever made in a single heat. The senator's friends are much elated over his wonderful speed and solid bottom. He goes to Chicago tomorrow to go into training for the fall races.

LATER.

Just after the trot David Davis was abducted by two masked men and run off into the woods. The party were heading directly toward an olemargarine factory and the worst is feared.

Terrible Hurricane at Steele.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 19.—W. F. Steele heard today that a heavy wind bad blown his Dakota farm down the line as far as Dawson. The wrecking outfit of the North Pacific was dispatched to the scene today, and after several hours hard work accompanied by the prayers of Mr. Steele, the magnificent wheat field belonging to that gentleman was tipped back into its position. W. F. is now convinced there is a God in Israel.

Jack Waldon's Foot Race.

YANKTON, D. T. July 19.—Jack Waldon, of Bismarck, accepted a challenge to run a one mile foot race today for $100. He would have beaten his opponent but for the fact of a lager beer hall being located on the track. He explains the defeat by saying that it is against the policy of an old time Bismarcker to pass such an institution on a hot day without stopping.

Donan Takes the Cake.

FARGO, D. T., July 19.—About noon today a large American eagle was seen to hover for a few moments over Pat Donan's residence and then descend and vigorously pull the bell. When the colonel made his appearance the bird handed him a ginger cake stolen from some luckless child, bowed gratefully, soared away and was soon lost to view.

Alex. McKenzie Held Up.

ST. PAUL. Minn., July 19.—Alexander McKenzie of Bismarck, one of the capital commission and a leading boomer of the northwest, while passing a dark alley last evening was halted by two men and forced to give up the information that the commission would have nothing to do with the building of the penitentiary.

Remarkable Time.

MANDAN, July 19.—(Special.)—Conductor Richards' train which left Bismarck at 3 o'clock this afternoon arrived at Mandan at 4.16, making the run in the remarkable time of one hour and sixteen minutes. This extraordinary feat in railroading is partly due to the fact that Richards got off and pushed on up grades.

A Dreadful Panic.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—Ella Wheeler, the passionate rhymster, has gone raving mad and despite all efforts to restrain her is standing upon the balcony of the Plankinton House reading her poems in a loud voice. The citizens are fleeing to the country in terror.

Can He Do It?

BROOKLYN, July 19.—It is officially announced that bills will be issued in a few days announcing that during his proposed visit Henry Ward Beecher will walk a tight rope stretched across one of the canyons of the Yellowstone Park carrying his load of sin on his shoulders. His ability to perform this remarkable feat of strength is doubted by his friends, yet Mr. Beecher is confident that he can successfully accomplish it. President Arthur will, it is announced, hasten his departure so as to reach the park in time to witness the exhibition.

Fire at Washburn.

WASHBURN, D. T., July 19.—About 3 o'clock this morning the elegant residence of Mayor W. R. Maze was discovered to be on fire and before the steamers could reach the spot the flames had gained such headway that nothing could stay their fury and the mansion was entirely consumed. Loss $210,000. Insured for $75,000.

LONG BRANCH PARALYZED.

Elopement of Samuel J. Tilden and the Jersey Lily Yesterday.

Fred Gebhardt Attempted Suicide but Was Still Alive at Last Report.

A Remarkable Affair.

LONG BRANCH, July 19.—The special car containing Mrs. Langtry and party reached this point early this morning, as was announced for a two weeks' stay. Yesterday a small, wiry, man was observed walking about the streets with a quick, nervous tread, and it soon became known that he was none other than

SAMUEL JEHOSOPHAT TILDEN,

of Greystone. He was approached by numerous friends but repulsed each one coldly, his every movement indicating that some matter of more than usual import was occupying his thoughts. A few moments after the arrival of the special car a close carriage drove up and Mrs. Langtry appeared muffled in a heavy cloak. Mr. Tilden sprang to the ground and assisted her into the carriage, whispered a few words to the driver and then followed her into the vehicle which was

DRIVEN AWAY AT BREAKNECK SPEED.

So rapidly was all this accomplished that lookers-on could not divine the meaning of the movement until the carriage was far out of sight. Mr. Gebhardt had not yet arisen but upon hearing the commotion among the attaches of the car he sprang from his bed, hastily dressed himself and upon being made acquainted with the facts cried out in anguish:

"LILY! LILY! MUST I LOSE YOU!"

and before any one could prevent it placed a revolver to his head, fired and sank to the floor of the car. A physician was at once called who probed the wound and announced that he had made one of the most remarkable discoveries of the age, the top of the unfortunate brevet husband's head being found to be hollow and entirely devoid of brains. The bullet hole was filled with medicated putty and great hopes are entertained of the recovery of the wounded man.

That the affair was a preconceived one there can be no doubt. The present whereabouts of the giddy lovers is not known but it is surmised that they have fled to the untrodden wilds of New Jersey where they can defy pursuit.

LATER—3 O'CLOCK P. M.

At 2.30 o'clock Gebhardt rose from his bed and despite the warnings of his physician and the pleading of friends, left the hotel, proceeded to the depot and purchased a ticket for Livingston, Montana. When asked by a reporter if he thought the Lily had gone there, he replied that he did not, but that a fairer one than she dwelt in that mountain region. Calamity Jane has been notified and advised to light out for the hills.

A Dastardly Deed.

BOSTON, July 19.—Shortly after 2 o'clock this morning a can of baked beans secreted by some enemy in Governor Butler's bed chamber, exploded with a loud report, demolishing the furniture of the room and the windows. Fortunately the governor had not yet returned from the variety theatre, which he attended, and was not harmed. The president of Harvard College has been arrested on suspicion.

His Hopes Crushed.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Senator Sherman, who has been here under treatment for several days, was today relieved of a tape worm measuring sixty-nine and one-half feet in length. Since this occurrence there is so little left of the senator that his friends have abandoned all hopes of running him for the presidency.

Appointed.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The president today appointed Hon. James Emmons, of Bismarck, Dakota, minister plenpotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the court of St. Jacobs. The appointment is a wise one, Mr. Emmons' wide experience with oils peculiarly fitting him for the exalted position.

Elevator Accident.

CHICAGO, July 19.—By the breaking of a rope attached to the elevator on which he was ascending to the third floor of the city hall this morning, Mayor Carter Harrison was precipitated to the cellar, a distance of thirty-two feet, and instantly sobered. By the breaking of the rope the city will suffer a loss of fully sixty cents.

Gone at Last.

WASHINGTON, July 19—Dr. Mary Walker committed suicide this morning by drowning in the Potomac river. No cause assigned, but as a faded photograph of Colonel Gurley, of Dakota, was found clenched in her hand, blighted affection is supposed to have driven her to the deed.

Distressing News.

LONDON, July 19.—Susan B. Anthony dyed this morning. The color used was a nut brown.

Spontaneous Combustion.

FARGO, July 19.—Major Edw[illegible] while walking along Broadway this evening exploded with a terrific report and flew into a thousand fragments. Cause supposed to be Bismarck pop drank on his recent trip. He leaves a family and an immense hole in the pavement.

The Queen's Arrival.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Queen Victoria arrived on the steamer Baltic this morning and is the guest of John Kelly. She will leave for her Dakota tree claim early next week.

Can this be True!

NEW YORK, July 19.—A startling rumor has gained credence here that Denny Hannifin, of Dakota, is the original No. 1 so long sought for. English detectives left here for the west this morning.

Stocks.

NEW YORK, July 19.—North Pacific, firm and frolicsome; St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, quiet and docile; Western Union, sick and fearfully despondent.

Positively Declines.

NEW YORK, July 19.—In an interview today Dennis Kearney asserted that under no circumstances would he permit his name to be used in connection with the presidency.

City Council.

Council met Wednesday evening the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Present: Mayor Raymond, Aldermen Goff, Slattery, Peterson, Wakemen, Bogue and Griffin.

The bond of Wise & Goodkind for retail liquor license was accepted.

A resolution authorizing the mayor to deed fifty-five acres of land to the North Dakota penitentiary was unanimously passed.

The bill and report of City Justice Hare for the month of June was referred to the committee on claims, of which alderman Bogue is chairman.

The bill of James Cotter, $270, for sprinkling the streets three weeks, was referred to the committee on street grades and additions, alderman Bogue chairman.

The following bills were referred to the committee on claims:

S. D. Moorehouse, hardwore	$ 7 00
Jas. Noonan, first team at fire	10 00
R. McNider, merchandise	20 40
D. Stewart, team work at engine house.	18 00
Jas. Cotter, team at fire	10 00
Malloy & Stoyel	2 00
Malloy & Stoyel	3 00
John Sunderland, labor on streets	2 25
H. Crofest	6 75
S Neelah	5 00
JnoPeacock	6 75
Jos. Harper	4 50
Samuel Plummer	22 00

The bills of special policemen for services July 11, amounting to $24, were allowed.

Dr. W. A. Bentley was appointed city physician, and R. J. Johnson, city engineer, both of which were unanimously approved by the council.

The following bids were submitted for the grading of Main street:

	Per Cubic Yard
B. F. Swain	65 cents.
B. P. Harris	65 "
Wm. McCully	60 "

On motion, the bids were all referred to the committee on street grades and additions.

Alderman Bogue gave notice that at the next regular meeting he would introduce an ordinance relating to the establishing of a system of sewerage in the city.

A committee consisting of Aldermen Goff, Slattery and Wakeman, were appointed to consider the matter of laying out a road or street from some point on Washington avenue to a proper point at the river landing.

The chief of police reported the collection of $229 dog tax this season.

The emigration agent was instructed to report to the mayor.

The following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That all persons who have paid to the county the sum of $500 liquor license for 1883, and have paid into the city treasury $500 for liquor license, be allowed a rebate of $333.33, and the city clerk be, and he is, hereby instructed to issue orders on the general fund to such persons for said amount.

Reduction In Postage.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A circular has been issued from the office of the third assistant postmaster general, officially notifying postmasters throughout the United States of the reduction in postal rate, to take effect on the 1st of October, and directing them to make preparations for it. Postmasters are notified that it is desirable to have as small stock of the present 3-cent stamps and stamped envelopes as possible on hand when the reduction rates goes into effect, and they are accordingly directed to limit their requisitions for stamps and envelopes of this denomination to such quantities as upon a careful estimate they may deem sufficient to last until the 1st of October. They are also instructed to take all available means without incurring any expense to call public attention to the coming reduction so purchasers may not accept an unnecessary supply of three cent stamps.

The Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following dispatch has been received by the surgeon general of the marine hospital service:

VERA CRUZ, Mexico. July 18.

To Surgeon General Hamilton, Washington: The yellow fever is prevailing with unusual severity, Ninety deaths in May, 261 in June and 144 to date in July. The number of new cases is diminishing, especially amongst the shipping, for want of material. An exceptional feature has been the prevalence of the disease amongst the shiping, which is usually exempt. Not counting the steamers of the Alexandria line, seven per cent of the American sailors have died. The fever commenced amongst Norwegian vessels in port and these have suffered most. They are particularly dangerous because most of them clear for our gulf ports.

(Signed) GUILERAS,
Ass't Surg. Marine Hospital.

MONTANA pays a bonus of $24 for bear scalps. If some enterprising Montana man would make a bloody foray on Wail street, he could pick up a snug fortune in a few hours.

THE STRIKE.

The Telegraph Operators Throughout the United States and Canada Quit Work Thursday.

They Ask for an Increase of Fifteen per Cent. Salary, and Extra Pay for Sunday Work.

An Official Statement of the Case as Presented by the High Mucky-Muck of the Organization.

The Strike.

At 12 o'clock noon, Washington time, the telegraph operators throughout the whole country struck. The Bismarck operators received the notification at 11:55, thus giving them five minutes notice. The diference in time between Washington and Bismarck accounts for the strike taking place in this city at 10:50. There are about twenty operators in this vicinity belonging to the brotherhood, five being now in Bismarck and at this writing enjoying a holiday. The operators west have not struck yet, but it is impossible to raise an office east. The notification to strike came from the grand headquarters at Pittsburg to the chief of the brotherhood at Bismarck, J. M. Carnahan. The operators having possession of the lines throughout the country it was possible to send this notification to all sections. It is probable that nearly 50,000 operators are now out on the strike, and the outcome will be watched with eagerness. The damage to business of all kinds by this sudden suspension of telegraph service cannot be estimated. Should the strike be a prolonged one it will prove most disasterous. The railroad operators not being included in the strike, it is possible for a little commercial business to be done over their lines, but the amount will be so small comparatively that it will hardly do any good.

The following is an official statement from the executive officers of the brotherhood of telegraphers, concerning the difficulties existing between telegraph companies and their employes. This statement is furnished to the press in order that the public may not be deceived by unauthorized statements which may emanate from irresponsible parties.

On Monday, July 16tth, the executive board of the brotherhood of telegraphers of the United States and Canada, presented to the executive officers of the several commercial telegragh companies of the United states and Canada, a memorial placing before the companies the grievances of the operators and employes generally, and petitioning for the redress of the same. The companies to whom the memorial was presented, embrace the following: In Canada, the Great Northwestern and the Mutual Union. In the United States, the Western Union, Mutual Union, American Rapid, Baltimore and Ohio, (Commercial) New York American District, and the New York Mutual District Telegraph companies; also the Metropolitan Telephone company of New York and the Chicago Telephone company of Chicago.

The bills of grievances are as follows:

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

SECTION 1. Believing that man's physical and mental welfare requires that at least one day in seven be accorded him for rest and recreation, we ask for the total abolition of Sunday work as a compulsory duty, unless compensated as extra service.

SEC. 2. That eight hours shall constitute a regular day's work, and seven hours a regular night's work, and that both sexes shall receive equal pay for equal work.

SEC. 3. That a universal increase of fifteen per cent. on all salaries paid, shall be petitioned now for.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

The memorial of the Canadian Commercial telegraph employes is nearly identical with that presented by the American employes.

The American memorial asks for the linemen, that eight hours shall constitute a day's work; that compensation at the rate of two day's pay shall be allowed for all Sunday work; that the lowest salary paid a regular linemen shall be $65 per month and for helpers $50 per month, and that the duties of linemen shall be confined solely to their legitimate work.

The American memorial petitions on behalf of the first-class Wheatstone operators, that they shall be paid at the rate of $75 per month, and for the second-class operators $60 per month; that their working hours shall be the same as the Morse operators. This completes the several memorials. (The first-class Wheatstone operators are at the present time but $50 per month, and the second-class operators but $30.)

The members of the brotherhood claim that their organization is the result of the tyranical and unjust treatment meted out to them during the past ten years, and that their demands are not unreasonable, in view of the systematic reductions that have been forced upon them at different times by the Western Union Telegraph company, which fixes the standard of wages for the United States and Canada. They give the following suggestive facts in support of their claims: Between the years 1870 and 1874, two general reductions took place throughout the country, amounting to about 25 per cent. From 1874 to 1877, local superintendents and managers in order to curry favor with the company, vied with each other in economic suggestions. In 1878, the executive officers seeing the men submit so tamely to this process, became bolder, and announced the famous (or infamous) sliding scale or general reduction of from five to twenty-five per cent on all employees. This instrument had the quality of sliding but one way, (downward,) and was followed by many contemptible and underhand measures.

Protests were sent from all points without avail. The company's official journal, containing the order, with an aduacity unparalleled, had published on the same page, the quarterly report, showing increased profits, and no word of explanation in the editorial columns as to the inconsistancy. Salaries were depreciating everywhere. When the "gradation" was announced, it was mistaken at first for an olive branch, but it was soon plain that it was concocted for the purpose of cutting deeper than the previous method.

In 1876 a secret circular eminated from the executive department, instructing superintendants that all vacancies must be filled at five dollars less per month, than received by previous occupants. This infamous scheme had the desired effect, as under its working, salaries dropped in six months to forty dollars and fifty dollars—north, south, east and west. Everybody became discouraged and demoralized. Those who could leave the business did so. The out look until 1880 was very dark, all classes being dismayed and indignant. During that year the American Union and other competing telegraph companies, compelled the Western Union company to slightly advance some salaries in order to retain their best men, but immediately after the consolidation of these companies the systematic reduction of salaries was again inaugurated. After the shooting of President Garfield, the volume of business increased to such an extent, that further reduction for the time being ceased. It is quite proable that the formation of local assemblies of the Brotherhood throughout the United States and Canada has prevented any further reductions. The members of the Brotherhood feel that they are now strong enough to warrant them in demanding of the various telegraph companies a partial restoration to the standard of salaries paid before the merciless and systematic "squeezes" were made. The following is a brief explanation of the several clauses embraced in the bill of grievances presented to the telegraph companies of the United States and Canada:

SUNDAY WORK.

It is almost unnecessary to call attention to the well known fact that all branches of labor, skilled and unskilled, when required to perform Sunday work, receive extra, and in many cases double pay for such work, which is not the case with telegraphic employes, who are at present required to perform such service without extra compensation.

HOURS OF LABOR.

Telegraph operators are required to possess skill of a high order; their occupation is confining and continuous and upon them is concentrated the gravest responsibilites, and this responsibility is constant and oppressive. It wears alike upon mind and body and impairs the elasticity of both, while it always demands the best conditions of both.

STATISTICS.

The brotherhood telegraphers has a general statistican, also a local statistician, in nearly every city and town in the United States and Canada. Complete statistics have been gathered, and show the following general averages of wages paid at the present time. The average pay for commercial operators in the United States is $54 43 per month; average for commercial operators of Canada is $37.49 per month; average of railroad operators in the United States is thirty-nine dollars and fifty cents; average for railroad operators in Canada is twenty-nine dollars and twelve cents. It should be borne in mind that operators are not allowed extra compensation for Sunday work, and that railroad operators at stations where but one man is employed are required to work from fourteen to sixteen hours per day, and on many roads are required to sleep in or convenient to their offices, so that they may be called to receive orders for delayed and obtain help for wrecked trains. These calls on many roads are of frequent occurrence.

The Rape Case.

Martin Holbrook, who was brought before Judge Hare Tuesday morning, charged with raping his sister, was arraigned for preliminary examination Wednesday, Attorney Flannery appearing for the prosecution. Holbrook's father, mother and two sisters, including Phœbe, the one whom he ravished, were all present, and as the crime was committed on the Fort Rice military reservation, United States Commissioner Corey was called to preside. Phœbe, the girl who was the victim of her brother's lust, testified that on the day the crime was committed, she and her brother Martin wen fishing in Apple creek. After remaining on the banks of the creek a short time, Martin ordered her to rise and go with him. He drove her about one-half mile to where the woods begin, keeping her from screaming by threats, and when reaching the timber, he gratified his licentious desires and committed the crime for which he was arrested, and the penalty for which, having been perpetrated on a military reservation, is death. The family has a goodly sprinkling of Indian blood, and although the father is white, the children are what might be termed half-breeds. The unfortunate girl has rather a pretty face, and is intelligent. Judge Corey held the prisoner over to await the action of the grand jury. He was obstinate and stubborn, and when after long urging upon the part court, his father told him to make a statement, he replied in a revengeful manner, "I won't do any such a G—d d—n thing; I will die here first."

The Tewksbury Investigation.

BOSTON, July 19.—The majority and minority reports of the Tewksbury investigating committee will be presented to the legislature tomorrow. The former makes about ten columns and the latter seventeen. The majority report will speak in most positive terms regarding the direct charges against the honor of the state, and will take up in detail the most serious of them and endeavor to show how they have been refuted, and will characterize in strong language the nature of the attempt to make the commonwealth seem savage and brutal, and possibly may be very direct in its language upon the part the government has taken in promoting the investigation.

THE weather is so hot in New York that dudes are taking the ferules off their phantom canes.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
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A HARPER'S BAZAR writer has discovered that Clara Louise Kellogg's grandmother played the fiddle. Poor Louise! How can she survive the shock of such an expose as this?

A FLORIDA hen has just hatched a brood in a nest on a limb twenty-four feet from the ground. She is an old, experienced hen, and well acquainted with the customs of the people.

A MAN traveled hastily from San Francisco to Omaha, on hearing that he had been "remembered" in his father's will, and the report proved true, but the sum of the bequest was $1.

MRS. GOUGAN, the much defamed temperance speaker of Lafayette, Ind., is in hot water again. At Anderson, Ind., the Presbyterian deacons would not let her speak in their church, and she hired a hall and told their biographies.

ONE night last week while a Le Bean bean was sitting up with his best girl during a thunder storm, a bolt of lightning descended into the room knocking them both senseless. There is such a thing as a girl being too attractive.

A SUCCESSFUL merchant, about retiring from business and giving his stock and trade to his son, remarked: "John, Christianity, among many other things, means sixteen ounces to the pound, three feet to the yard, a just weight and just measure."

PIERRE JOURNAL: "Work has been commenced on the foundation for the main center pier of the new North Pacific railroad bridge between Fargo and Bismarck." For the further information of the reader the TRIBUNE will state that the pier will be located about a mile west of Jamestown.

An Artist.

Yesterday a TRIBUNE reporter was taken in tow by Mr. F. E. Boyd and shown a fine piece of art in the way of house decorating. Jack Sharpless having just completed a new residence on Seventh street, employed Mr. Boyd to fresco his parlor and dining room. The work is really fine and should be seen by those wishing to beautify their homes. The ceilings are finished in oil and the woodwork enameled white. The doors are French walnut and rosewood. Mr. Boyd is one of the greatest decorative artists in the northwest. For over three years he was connected with the North Pacific company and it is to be hoped that he will find it to his advantage to remain permanently in Bismarck. He is connected with the firm of Faunce & Co., and will be pleased to show designs and specimens of his work to those interested. Mr. Sharpless can pride himself upon having the finest parlor in the city.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Notwithstanding the Strike the Tribune Gets the Latest News of the Day.

And Places it Before Its Trusting Readers in Reliable and Attractive Form.

A Alex. McKenzie Garroted and Robbed of an Article of Great Value by Fearless Villains.

A Natural Cause Prevents a Bismarck Man From Winning a Foot Race in a Yankton Match.

A Terrible Calamity Overtakes the Citizens of Milwaukee and They Flee for their Lives.

Chicago's Chief Magistrate Takes Part in an Elevator Accident with a Remarkable Result.

Other Equally Reliable News.

In anticipation of the telegraph strike the TRIBUNE fitted up its own private aerial telegraphic system and is thus enabled to lay before its readers the stirring news of the day as usual. Every dispatch in these columns can be relied upon as being strictly true according to the Eli Perkinsonian standard of reliability. They were secured at a great expense of time and labor, and a wear and tear upon the conscience of the official herder of news, that cannot be estimated.

Narrow Escape of a Bismarcker.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 19.—The Evening Journal received the following by telephone this afternoon: As the steamer Belle of Minnetonka was rounding the point at Hotel St. Louis a man named J. K. Wetherby, of Bismarck, Dakota, who for some time had his eyes riveted upon a well known belle of St. Paul, became paralyzed and fell overboard. He was rescued by a fisherman who happened to be near, and is now stopping at the Lafayette hotel, awaiting the arrival of Hon. J. C. Burrows, F. J. Call, and other Bismarckers. Wetherby says this is the first time he ever took water for a woman.

Best On Record.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 19.—In a trot against time at the Union course this afternoon, Davie Davis made a mile in 202½. This is the best time ever made in a single heat. The senator's friends are much elated over his wonderful speed and solid bottom. He goes to Chicago tomorrow to go into training for the fall races.

LATER.

Just after the trot Davie Davis was abducted by two masked men and run off into the woods. The party were heading directly toward an oleomargarine factory and the worst is feared.

Terrible Hurricane at Steele.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 19.—W. F. Steele heard today that a heavy wind had blown his Dakota farm down the line as far as Dawson. The wrecking outfit of the North Pacific was dispatched to the scene today, and after several hours hard work accompanied by the prayers of Mr. Steele, the magnificent wheat field belonging to that gentleman was tipped back into its position. W. F. is now convinced there is a God in Israel.

Jack Waldon's Foot Race.

YANKTON, D. T. July 19.—Jack Waldon, of Bismarck, accepted a challenge to run a one mile foot race today for $100. He would have beaten his opponent but for the fact of a lager beer hall being located on the track. He explains the defeat by saying that it is against the policy of an old time Bismarcker to pass such an institution on a hot day without stopping.

Donan Takes the Cake.

FARGO, D. T., July 19.—About noon today a large American eagle was seen to hover for a few moments over Pat Donan's residence and then descend and vigorously pull the bell. When the colonel made his appearance the bird handed him a ginger cake stolen from some luckless child, bowed gratefully, soared away and was soon lost to view.

Alex. McKenzie Held Up.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 19.—Alexander McKenzie of Bismarck, one of the capital commission and a leading boomer of the northwest, while passing a dark alley last evening was halted by two men and forced to give up the information that the commission would have nothing to do with the building of the penitentiary.

Remarkable Time.

MANDAN, July 19.—(Special.)—Conductor Richards' train which left Bismarck at 3 o'clock this afternoon arrived at Mandan at 4.16, making the run in the remarkable time of one hour and sixteen minutes. This extraordinary feat in railroading is partly due to the fact that Richards got off and pushed on up grades.

A Dreadful Panic.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—Ella Wheeler, the passionate rhymster, has gone raving mad and despite all efforts to restrain her is standing upon the balcony of the Plankinton House reading her poems in a loud voice. The citizens are fleeing to the country in terror.

Can He Do It?

BROOKLYN, July 19.—It is officially announced that it will be issued in a few days announcing that during his proposed visit Henry Ward Beecher will walk a tight rope stretched across one of the canyons of the Yellowstone Park carrying his load of sin on his shoulders. His ability to perform this remarkable feat of strength is doubted by his friends, yet Mr. Beecher is confident that he can successfully accomplish it. President Arthur will, it is announced, hasten his departure so as to reach the park in time to witness the exhibition.

Fire at Washburn.

WASHBURN, D. T., July 19.—About 3 o'clock this morning the elegant residence of Mayor W. B. Maze was discovered to be on fire and before the steamers could reach the spot the flames had gained such headway that nothing could stay their fury and the mansion was entirely consumed. Loss $10,000. Insured for $75,000.

[illegible]

Elopement of Samuel J. Tilden and the Jersey Lily Yesterday.

Fred Gebhardt Attempted Suicide but Was Still Alive at Last Report.

A Remarkable Affair.

LONG BRANCH, July 19.—The special car containing Mrs. Langtry and party reached this point early this morning, as was announced for a two weeks' stay. Yesterday a small, wiry, man was observed walking about the streets with a quick, nervous tread, and it soon became known that he was none other than

SAMUEL JEHOSOPHAT TILDEN,

of Greystone. He was approached by numerous friends but repulsed each one coldly, his every movement indicating that some matter of more than usual import was occupying his thoughts. A few moments after the arrival of the special car a close carriage drove up and Mrs. Langtry appeared, muffled in a heavy cloak. Mr. Tilden sprang to the ground and assisted her into the carriage, whispered a few words to the driver and then followed her into the vehicle which was

DRIVEN AWAY AT BREAKNECK SPEED.

So rapidly was all this accomplished that lookers-on could not divine the meaning of the movement until the carriage was far out of sight. Mr. Gebhardt had not yet arisen but upon hearing the commotion among the attaches of the cottage sprang from his bed, hastily dressed himself and upon being made acquainted with the facts cried out in anguish:

"LILY! LILY! MUST I LOSE YOU!"

and before any one could prevent it placed a revolver to his head, fired and sank to the floor of the car. A physician was at once called, who probed the wound and announced that he had made one of the most remarkable discoveries of the age, the top of the unfortunate brevet hus band's head being found to be hollow and entirely devoid of brains. The bullet hole was filled with medicated putty and great hopes are entertained of the recovery of the wounded man.

That the affair was a preconceived one there can be no doubt. The present whereabouts of the giddy lovers is not known but it is surmised that they have fled to the untrodden wilds of New Jersey where they can defy pursuit.

LATER—3 O'CLOCK P. M.

At 2.30 o'clock Gebhardt rose from his bed and despite the warnings of his physician and the pleading of friends, left the hotel, proceeded to the depot and purchased a ticket for Livingston, Montana. When asked by a reporter if he thought the Lily had gone there, he replied that he did not, but that a fairer one than she dwelt in that mountain region. Calamity Jane has been notified and advised to light out for the hills.

A Dastardly Deed.

BOSTON, July 19.—Shortly after 2 o'clock this morning a can of baked beans secreted by some enemy in Governor Butler's bed chamber, exploded with a loud report, demolishing the furniture of the room and the windows. Fortunately the governor had not yet returned from the variety theatre, which he attended, and was not harmed. The president of Harvard College has been arrested on suspicion.

His Hopes Crushed.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Senator Sherman, who has been here under treatment for several days, was today relieved of a tape worm measuring sixty-nine and one-half feet in length. Since this occurrence there is so little left of the senator that his friends have abandoned all hopes of running him for the presidency.

Appointed.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The president today appointed Hon. James Emmons, of Bismarck, Dakota, minister plenpotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the court of St. Jacobs. The appointment is a wise one, Mr. Emmons' wide experience with oils peculiarly fitting him for the exalted position.

Elevator Accident.

CHICAGO, July 19.—By the breaking of a rope attached to the elevator on which he was ascending to the third floor of the city hall this morning, Mayor Carter Harrison was precipitated to the cellar, a distance of thirty-two feet, and instantly sobered. By the breaking of the rope the city will suffer a loss of fully sixty cents.

Gone at Last.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Dr. Mary Walker committed suicide this morning by drowning in the Potomac river. No cause assigned, but as a faded photograph of Colonel Gurley, of Dakota, was found clenched in her hand, blighted affection is supposed to have driven her to the deed.

Distressing News.

LONDON, July 19.—Susan B. Anthony dyed this morning. The color used was a nut brown.

Spontaneous Combustion.

FARGO, July 19.—Major Bowers, while walking along Broadway this evening exploded with a terrific report and flew into a thousand fragments. Cause supposed to be Bismarck pop cranks on his recent trip. He leaves a family and an immense hole in the pavement.

The Queen's Arrival.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Queen Victoria arrived on the steamer Baltic this morning and is the guest of John Kelly. She will leave for her Dakota tree claim early next week.

Can this be True!

NEW YORK, July 19.—A startling rumor has gained credence here that Denny Hannifin, of Dakota, is the original No. 1 so long sought for. English detectives left here for the west this morning.

Stocks.

NEW YORK, July 19.—North Pacific, firm and frolicsome; St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, quiet and docile; Western Union, sick and fearfully despondent.

Positively Declines.

NEW YORK, July 19.—In an interview today Dennis Kearney asserted that under no circumstances would he permit his name to be used in connection with the presidency.

City Council.

Council met Wednesday evening the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Present: Mayor Raymond, Aldermen Goff, Slattery, Peterson, Wakemen, Bogue and Griffin.

The bond of Wise & Goodkind for retail liquor license was accepted.

A resolution authorizing the mayor to deed fifty-five acres of land to the North Dakota penitentiary was unanimously passed.

The bill and report of City Justice Hare for the month of June was referred to the committee on claims, of which alderman Bogue is chairman.

The bill of James Cotter, $270, for sprinkling the streets three weeks, was referred to the committee on street grades and additions, alderman Bogue chairman.

The following bills were referred to the committee on claims:

S. D. Moorehouse, hardwore	$ 7 00
Jas. Noonan, first team at fire	10 00
R. McNider, merchandise	20 40
D. Stewart, team work at engine house	13 00
Jas. Cotter, team at fire	10 00
Malloy & Stoyel	2 00
Malloy & Stoyel	3 00
John Sunderland, labor on streets	2 25
H. Crofest	6 75
S Neelan	5 00
JnoPeacock	6 75
Jos. Harper	4 50
Samuel Plummer	22 00

The bills of special policemen for services July 1, amounting to $24, were allowed.

Dr. W. A. Bentley was appointed city physician, and R. J. Johnson, city engineer, both of which were unanimously approved by the council.

The following bids were submitted for the grading of Main street:

	Per Cubic Yard
B. F. Swain	65 cents.
B. P. Farris	65 "
Wm. McCully	60 "

On motion, the bids were all referred to the committee on street grades and additions.

Alderman Bogue gave notice that at the next regular meeting he would introduce an ordinance relating to the establishing of a system of sewerage in the city.

A committee contisting of Aldermen Goff, Slattery and Wakeman, were appointed to consider the matter of laying out a road or street from some point on Washington avenue to a proper point at the river landing.

The chief of police reported the collection of $229 dog tax this season.

The emigration agent was instructed to report to the mayor.

The following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That all persons who have paid to the county the sum of $500 liquor license for 1883, and have paid into the city treasury $500 for liquor license, be allowed a rebate of $333.33, and the city clerk be, and he is, hereby instructed to issue orders on the general fund to such persons for said amount.

Reduction in Postage.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A circular has been issued from the office of the third assistant postmaster general, officially notifying postmasters throughout the United States of the reduction in postal rate, to take effect on the 1st of October, and directing them to make preparations for it. Postmasters are notified that it is desirable to have as small stock of the present 3-cent stamps and stamped envelopes as possible on hand when the reduction rates goes into effect, and they are accordingly directed to limit their requisitions for stamps and envelopes of this denomination to such quantities as upon a careful estimate they may deem sufficient to last until the 1st of October. They are also instructed to take all available means without incurring any expense to call public attention to the coming reduction so purchasers may not accept an unnecessary supply of three cent stamps.

The Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following dispatch has been received by the surgeon general of the marine hospital service:

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, July 18.

To Surgeon General Hamilton, Washington: The yellow fever is prevailing with unusual severity. Ninety deaths in May, 261 in June and 144 to date in July. The number of new cases is diminishing, especially amongst the shipping, for want of material. An exceptional feature has been the prevalence of the disease amongst the shiping, which is usually exempt. Not counting the steamers of the Alexandria line, seven per cent of the American sailors have died. The fever commenced amongst Norwegian vessels in port and these have suffered most. They are particularly dangerous because most of them clear for our gulf ports.

(Signed) GUILERAS,
Ass't Surg. Marine Hospital.

MONTANA pays a bonus of $24 for bear scalps. If some enterprising Montana man would make a bloody foray on Wall street, he could pick up a snug fortune in a few hours.

THE STRIKE.

The Telegraph Operators Throughout the United States and Canada Quit Work Thursday.

They Ask for an Increase of Fifteen per Cent. Salary, and Extra Pay for Sunday Work.

An Official Statement of the Case as Presented by the Right Honorable Knights of the Organization.

The Strike.

At 12 o'clock noon, Washington time, the telegraph operators throughout the whole country struck. The Bismarck operators received the notification at 11:55, thus giving them five minutes notice. The difference in time between Washington and Bismarck accounts for the strike taking place in this city at 10:50. There are about twenty operators in this vicinity belonging to the brotherhood, five being now in Bismarck and at this writing enjoying a holiday. The operators west have not struck yet, but it is impossible to raise an office east. The notification to strike came from the grand headquarters at Pittsburg to the chief of the brotherhood at Bismarck, J. M. Carnahan. The operators having possession of the lines throughout the country it was possible to send this notification to all sections. It is probable that nearly 50,000 operators are now out on the strike, and the outcome will be watched with eagerness. The damage to business of all kinds by this sudden suspension of telegraph service cannot be estimated. Should the strike be a prolonged one it will prove most disasterous. The railroad operators not being included in the strike, it is possible for a little commercial business to be done over their lines, but the amount will be so small comparatively that it will hardly do any good.

The following is an official statement from the executive officers of the brotherhood of telegraphers, concerning the difficulties existing between telegraph companies and their employes. This statement is furnished to the press in order that the public may not be deceived by unauthorized statements which may emanate from irresponsible parties.

On Monday, July 16tth, the executive board of the brotherhood of telegraphers of the United States and Canada, presented to the executive officers of the several commercial telegragh companies of the United states and Canada, a memorial placing before the companies the grievances of the operators and employes generally, and petitioning for the redress of the same. The companies to whom the memorial was presented, embrace the following: In Canada, the Great Northwestern and the Mutual Union. In the United States, the Western Union, Mutual Union, American Rapid, Baltimore and Ohio, (Commercial) New York American District, and the New York Mutual District Telegraph companies; also the Metropolitan Telephone company of New York and the Chicago Telephone company of Chicago.

The bills of grievances are as follows:

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

SECTION 1. Believing that man's physical and mental welfare requires that at least one day in seven be accorded him for rest and recreation, we ask for the total abolition of Sunday work as a compulsory duty, unless compensated as extra service.

SEC. 2. That eight hours shall constitute a regular day's work and seven hours a regular night's work, and that both sexes shall receive equal pay for equal work.

SEC. 3. That a universal increase of fifteen per cent. on all salaries paid, shall be petitioned now for.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

The memorial of the Canadian Commercial telegraph employes is nearly identical with that presented by the American employes.

The American memorial asks for the linemen, that eight hours shall constitute a day's work; that compensation at the rate of two days pay shall be allowed for all Sunday work; that the lowest salary paid a regular linemen shall be $65 per month and for helpers $50 per month, and that the duties of linemen shall be confined solely to their legitimate work.

The American memorial petitions on behalf of the first-class Wheatstone operators, that they shall be paid at the rate of $75 per month, and for the second-class operators $60 per month; that their working hours shall be the same as the Morse operators. This completes the several memorials. (The first-class Wheatstone operators are at the present time but $50 per month, and the second-class operators but $30.)

The members of the brotherhood claim that their organization is the result of the tyranical and unjust treatment meted out to them during the past ten years, and that their demands are not unreasonable, in view of the systematic reductions that have been forced upon them at different times by the Western Union Telegraph company, which fixes the standard of wages for the United States and Canada. They give the following suggestive facts in support of their claims: Between the years 1870 and 1874, two general reductions took place throughout the country, amounting to about 25 per cent. From 1874 to 1877, local superintendents and managers in order to curry favor with the company, vied with each other in economic suggestions. In 1878, the executive officers seeing the men submit so tamely to this process, became bolder, and announced the famous (or infamous) sliding scale or general reduction of from five to twenty-five per cent on all employees. This instrument had the quality of sliding out one way, (downward,) and was followed by many contemptible and underhand measures.

Protests were sent from all points without avail. The company's official journal, containing the order, with an audacity unparalleled, had published on the same page, the quarterly report, showing increased profits, and no word of explanation in the editorial columns as to the inconsistancy. Salaries were depreciating everywhere. When the "graduation" was announced, it was mistaken at first for an olive branch, but it was soon plain that it was concocted for the purpose of cutting deeper than the previous method.

In 1876 a secret circular eminated from the executive department, instructing superintendants that all vacancies must be filled at five dollars less per month, than received by previous occupants. This infamous scheme had the desired effect, as under its working, salaries dropped, in six months to forty dollars and fifty dollars—north, south, east and west. Everybody became discouraged and demoralized. Those who could leave the business did so. The out look until 1880 was very dark, all classes being dismayed and indignant. During that year the American Union and other competing telegraph companies, compelled the Western Union company to slightly advance some salaries in order to retain their best men, but immediately after the consolidation of these companies the systematic reduction of salaries was again inaugurated. After the shooting of President Garfield, the volume of business increased to such an extent, that further reduction for the time being ceased. It is quite probable that the formation of local assemblies of the Brotherhood throughout the United States and Canada has prevented any further reductions. The members of the Brotherhood feel that they are now strong enough to warrant them in demanding of the various telegraph companies a partial restoration to the standard of salaries paid before the merciless and systematic "squeezes" were made. The following is a brief explanation of the several causes embraced in the bill of grievances presented to the telegraph companies of the United States and Canada:

SUNDAY WORK.

It is almost unnecessary to call attention to the well known fact that all branches of labor, skilled and unskilled, when required to perform Sunday work, receive extra, and in many cases double pay for such work, which is not the case with telegraphic employes, who are at present required to perform such service without extra compensation.

HOURS OF LABOR.

Telegraph operators are required to possess skill of a high order; their occupation is confining and continuous and upon them is concentrated the gravest responsibilites, and this responsibility is constant and oppressive. It wears alike upon mind and body and impairs the elasticity of both, while it always demands the best conditions of both.

STATISTICS.

The brotherhood telegraphers has a general statistician, also a local statistician, in nearly every city and town in the United States and Canada. Complete statistics have been gathered, and show the following general averages of wages paid at the present time. The average pay for commercial operators in the United States is $54.43 per month; average for commercial operators of Canada is $37.49 per month; average of railroad operators in the United States is thirty-nine dollars and fifty cents; average for railroad operators in Canada is twenty-nine dollars and twelve cents. It should be borne in mind that operators are not allowed extra compensation for Sunday work, and that railroad operators at stations where but one man is employed are required to work from fourteen to sixteen hours per day, and on many roads are required to sleep in or convenient to their offices, so that they may be called to receive orders for delayed and obtain help for wrecked trains. These calls on many roads are of frequent occurrence.

The Rape Case.

Martin Holbrook, who was brought before Judge Hare Tuesday morning, charged with raping his sister, was arraigned for preliminary examination Wednesday, Attorney Flannery appearing for the prosecution. Holbrook's father, mother and two sisters, including Phœbe, the one whom he ravished, were all present, and as the crime was committed on the Fort Rice military reservation, United States Commissioner Corey was called to preside. Phœbe, the girl who was the victim of her brother's lust, testified that on the day the crime was committed, she and her brother Martin were fishing in Apple creek. After remaining on the banks of the creek a short time, Martin ordered her to rise and go with him. He drove her about one-half mile to where the woods begin, keeping her from screaming by threats, and when reaching the timber, he gratified his licentious desires and committed the crime for which he was arrested, and the penalty for which, having been perpetrated on a military reservation, is death. The family has a goodly sprinkling of Indian blood, and although the father is white, the children are what might be termed half-breeds. The unfortunate girl has rather a pretty face, and is intelligent. Judge Corey held the prisoner over to await the action of the grand jury. He was obstinate and stubborn, and when after long urging upon the part court, his father told him to make a statement, he replied in a revengeful manner, "I won't do any such a G—d d—n thing; I will die here first."

The Tewksbury Investigation.

BOSTON, July 19.—The majority and minority reports of the Tewksbury investigating committee will be presented to the legislature tomorrow. The former makes about ten columns and the latter seventeen. The majority report will speak in most positive terms regarding the direct charges against the honor of the state, and will take up in detail the most serious of them and endeavor to show how they have been refuted, and will characterize in strong language the nature of the attempt to make the commonwealth seem savage and brutal, and possibly may be very direct in its language upon the part the government has taken in promoting the investigation.

THE weather is so hot in New York that dudes are taking the fenders off their phantom canes.

The Bismarck Tribune.

A GREAT EVENT.

A special telegram from New York to the Minneapolis Tribune of Sunday contains the following detailed programme to be followed upon the completion of the North Pacific road:

Mr. Henry Villard, president of the North Pacific Railroad company, has issued the invitations for the great transcontinental excursion which is to celebrate the opening of the main line of that road about the first of September next. The invitations constitute a beautiful specimen of the engraver's art, and the whole expedition is evidently gotten up regardless of expense and on a scale of magnificence never before approached anywhere in the world in connection with a commercial enterprise. The central event of the trip is to be the driving of the golden spike which will unite the western and eastern divisions of the road at a point near the western opening of the Mullen tunnel, which pierces the main range of the Rocky Mountains about 30 miles west of Helena, Mont. The majority of the guests will come from the Atlantic states and are expected to concentrate at New York city about the 17th of August. Private Pullman cars will be attached to the express trains on the New York Central, the Erie and the Pennsylvania railroads leaving New York at that time. Invited guests who live at more western points will join the excursion at such places as may be most convenient to them. Chicago will be the first grand rendezvous for the expedition west of New York, while St. Paul and Minneapolis will constitute the actual starting point of the excursion, as finally completed and made up. One special car starts from Boston and another from Philadelphia for the accommodation of guests invited from those cities. Ample provision is made in advance by the railroad company for the free entertainment of its guests, in New York at the Windsor, the Hoffman, the Brunswick and the Buckingham hotels, in Boston at the Brunswick, and in Chicago at the Palmer and Grand Pacific. At St. Paul special trains consisting of these private cars, Pullman sleepers and dining cars will be made up and run through to the Pacific coast and return, thus no dependence will be placed upon hotels or eating stations at any point beyond St. Paul and Minneapolis. The guests will live on board the trains, and every convenience, comfort and luxury will be provided for the entire trip. The company take the pains to say that the guests will be at no personal expense during the entire journey, which will cover a period of thirty days.

The invitations embrace a distinguished selection of capitalists, railway magnates, journalists and men in public life. These, including the board of directors and other stockholders will probably constitute a party of not less than 300 persons. Brief halts will be made at various points across the continent to give the excursionists an opportunity to see all the sights worth seeing along the new road. It has not been finally decided whether a digression will be made to visit Yellowstone Park or not, but if the invited guests are consulted there is no doubt as to what their answer will be. After the main celebration at the uniting of the rails on the summit of the Rocky mountains the party will proceed down the Pacific slope, and on reaching Wallula, near the head of navigation on the Columbia river, the excursionists will have their choice, whether to proceed by rail down the river bank road down to Portland or change to steamers on the river. In either case the scenery to be enjoyed down the Columbia valley is among the most magnificent on the continent. From Portland the party will proceed over the Pacific division of the North Pacific road northward to its Pacific tide-water terminus at New Tacoma, on Puget Sound, there they will be transferred to steamers and enabled to visit all parts of the sound, including a day's sojourn at Victoria, the capital of British Columbia. The editorial members of the fraternity who are invited will be specially looked after by Mr. E. V. Smalley, of the New York Tribune staff

Among other pleasant features of the occasion it is understood Mr Jay Cooke, the practical and first promoter of the great enterprise, has consented to join the party and make his first trip across the continent over the line of railway to whose construction he gave so many years of arduous work, and in which he wrecked an immense fortune. Mr. Cooke has now fully recovered his financial standing and is in condition to thoroughly enjoy the approaching event

Quite a number of invited guests who have never been west of Buffalo are desirous that the schedule of time should be so arranged as to give the party leisure to fully inspect Minneapolis and St. Paul, the growth and the glories of which they have heard much about during the last three years.

THE season of 1883 is one that will long be remembered. It is a season of cyclones; of drouth; of excessive rains; of hail; of snow in midsummer at many points and of excessive heat.

There is scarcely a state, or a section of any state or territory that has not suffered from unexpected climatic disturbances.

Ohio, Indiana and Michigan are in the midst of harvest, and one storm follows another so fast that there is little hope of saving the grain. It has rained almost every day for six weeks, a correspondent writes from northern Indiana. Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Kansas have been heavy sufferers from cyclones. Other portions of the west have suffered from hail; the Red and James river valleys have suffered from drouth. In these regions, however, the season is not so far advanced but that the timely rains of the past few days may yet bring a fair average crop, except in occasional flats, usually basins where there was too much moisture early in the spring.

From the present outlook the undulating lands of the Missouri river slope will produce the best crops in Dakota. They will be inferior to last year in bushels per acre it is true, but not in quality, and are likely to bring more money than last year, as higher prices are certain to be realized. North and south of Bismarck, along the river, the crops are generally good. East of the city they are considerably injured, and occasionally there are spots that will not be harvested at all. They are but a few acres in extent, and in no instances do they cover entire farms, and generally result from shallow plowing.

One of the first lessons learned in farming by the writer was the importance of deep plowing. It was a maxim, in the country where he learned to hold the plow, that one must plow deep to find the gold. He remembers well a piece of ground plowed and sown as he was taught to plow and sow, that yielded sixty bushels of oats to the acre, while another piece, almost adjoining, equally good, put in by hired help on shallow plowing, yielded but 25 bushels per acre. In seasons of drouth deep plowing forms a reservoir which holds moisture, besides the earth being loosened draws moisture from the atmosphere. Shallow plowing holds the moisture near the surface, and scalds the crop in hot weather, evaporates the moisture quickly, and leaves the crop to perish in case of drouth. On the rolling lands of the Missouri river country there is absolutely no danger of loss of crops from drouth or excessive rains with common sense farming.

"THE D—d Commissioners" might be the heading of articles published in almost every paper in Dakota. The heading might be quoted preparatory to defense, for there are some honest and just journalists in Dakota, or made direct for assault. The Jamestown Alert, one of the ablest in Dakota, speaking of the commission, and their action in rejecting the plans of corrupt architects says:

The capital commission have accepted the plans of a Minneapolis architect who is of national reputation, L. S. Buffington, and appointed him supervising architect of the capitol building. As was to have been expected those who failed to "get there" are dissatisfied with the decision of the commissioners and the cry of corruption and bribery is raised. The Fargo Republican says, "it is said that one who had very fine plans finally offered $5 000 if his plans were adopted and another offered $10,000." The fact of any one offering a bribe, if such was done would be sufficient to justify the rejection of his plans, for being dishonest in one thing he would likely be in all things. The commissiners did well in rejecting the plans of such persons, and that fact furnishes no grounds for suspicion that they accepted a larger bribe from another party, as intimated further on in the article from which the above is quoted. The capital commission have been accused of nearly every phase of dishonesty, but this is the first time we have noiced their being charged with receiving a bribe because they had received such offers. They may be dishonest and bold, bad men, but certainly their refusal to accept bribes does not prove it. The newspaper courts have a queer way of convicting the commissioners of dishonesty and corruption. They are d—d if they do, and d—d if they don't and they will soon become so accustomed to the abuse that they will not care a d—n what the papers say of them.

A CORRESPONDENT from Steele considers that Kidder county, which contains over a million acres of the most fertile land in Dakota, is in a deplorable condition. He says: "In a certain part of this county there are about one hundred and fifty to two hundred railroad men working on gravel pits and as section hands, many of whom are not law abiding citizens, and on each pay day cause disturbances to the citizens of this county. There are now four persons who have been bound over to criminal prosecution, all of whom were guarded night and day and finally taken to Jamestown on account of there not being a jail in Kidder county. The matter has occasioned a great deal of comment and fault finding. It is to be hoped that the United States judge will not longer deny the people of as thickly a settled county as that of Kidder, a court house and jail which they are not only justly entitled to but in absolute need of. They have been deprived of it by frivolous suits brought by irresponsible parties owing to a difference of opinion as to the proper location of the court house, but as the voice of the people has decided the matter it is hard to understand why the judge does not act in the matter."

THE "Royal Route" to Chicago from St. Paul is always to the front and to General Passenger Agent Teasdale belongs a lion's share of the credit. Last Monday elegant new dining cars were put on, which, coupled with the palatial drawing room cars and sleepers, makes this route really a most royal one to travel on. Last evening the TRIBUNE received a specimen copy of the bill of fare on the Royal Route. To read it is simply an aggravation, and inspires one with an almost uncontrollable desire to travel, if for no other reason than to luxuriate on the Royal Route. The elegance of the new dining cars in question is only equalled by those now being run by the North Pacific, the route over whose passenger department G. K. Barnes is pleased to preside.

W. J. KOUNTZ, manager, and John B. Kennedy, editor of the Allegheny (Pa.) Evening Mail, have been convicted of criminal libel. Peter Walters, Jr., a member of the Allegheny city council, being the prosecutor. The article which provoked the libel accused Walters of using his official position for personal gain.

THE Pioneer Press reports from various parts of the northwest give a more encouraging outlook for crops than was anticipated. A great many sections are nearly ruined but the majority of localities will have a fair crop, plenty of rain having fallen during the last few days.

Over fifty new buildings are now in process of construction in the city.

By Telegraph

Storm in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 16.—Des Moines was visited by a terrible wind storm last night that surpassed anything of the kind ever seen in this city. At no time has the wind been so great. It commenced blowing a gale of thirty miles an hour at 2 o'clock, and kept steadily increasing until 3 o'clock, when it swept over the city at the frightful speed of forty miles an hour, and for a period of five minutes the wind-registering instrument at the signal office crowded forty-eight miles. Heavy rain accompanied it, and considerable damage was done throughout the city. Chestnut row, a fine row of residences, was unroofed. The Trestle block was unroofed, as were also several houses. Great destruction was done to shade trees and shrubbery in all parts of town. No damage to persons has been reported. No reports have been received at this hour of the effects of the storm in the country.

All Quiet at Harlan.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 16.—Reports from Harlan are to the effect that the excitement has materially abated and there are no apprehensions of violence to the prisoner Hardy confined in the jail there. An effort will be made by the Shelby county authorities to hold him as accessory to the murder of W. Maddy, of Marne, who was killed in the attempt to arrest the murderers of Clingan. Hallock, who was wounded, was resting easy last night and there were hopes of his recovery. The funeral of Maddy will occur at Marne on Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

Krum All Right.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Ex-Judge Krum, about whose mysterious absence from the city some weeks ago there was considerable enquiry and comment, this forenoon filed a final report on the estate of Chas. W. Ford, showing a balance of $1,872.31 which he turned over to the public administrator. Krum explained that litigation in Illinois had prevented earlier settlement. Judge Woerter, of the probate court, ruled that Krum's conduct had been entirely straightforward and wise and accordingly discharged him as administrator of the estate.

Row at a Picnic.

CLEVELAND, O., July 16.—Two parties of Germans at a picnic yesterday in Newburg, just outside this city, indulged in a free fight. Gressly exaggerated accounts have been telegraphed from here. The bar-room furniture and glassware of the Willo House were demolished, but nobody seriously wounded. The row began over trivial circumstances—one knocked another's beer g'ass from the counter. The two parties of picnicers then took sides and belabored each other until somebody started the alarm that the police were coming, when the parties ran all directions.

Fire at Texarkana.

LITTLE ROCK, July 16.—Texarkana special: About 4 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in McLean's two story frame building, south side of Broad street, between Vine and Elmo. The fire soon spread east and west, consuming nine or ten houses. C. L. Hayden & Co., Chas. Wilkinson, Mrs. Lizzie O'Donnell, N. McLean, John Nix, O. L. Thompson and Turner & Co., are heavy losers. The entire block was consumed except M. Hechel's. Loss variously estimated from $25,000 to $30,000.

Death of Gen. Tom Thumb.

MIDDLEBORO, Mass., July 15.—Charles Heywood Stratton, better known as General Tom Thumb, died at his residence this morning of appoplexy. He had been slightly indisposed for a few days, but nothing serious was anticipated. Deceased was born at Bridgeport, Conn., January 4, 1838. At the age of 14 he entered the service of P. T. Barnum and has ever since been before the public. He leaves a widow who has been on the stage with him since their marriage in 1863.

Shicide of a Sheriff.

DENVER, Col., July 6.—Republican Georgetown special: Charles W. Rogers, sheriff of Grand county committed suicide at the Ennis house this morning by shooting himself through the head. He arrived in town last night and during the evening seemed much depressed over the late troubles in Grand county in which he is thought by many to have been criminally connected.

Accident Near Menomonie.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 16.—The passenger train from St. Paul, due here at 4:47 on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad, ran into a freight train near Menomonie this afternoon. Both engines were smashed and the mail and baggage cars ditched. Nobody hurt. The accident was caused by the freight being on the main track when the passenger came in. Passengers were delayed between five and six hours.

Murdered His Wife.

TROY, N. Y., July 16.—Levi McConnelly, near Port Henry, shot and killed his wife yesterday afternoon and wounded his mother-in-law. McConnelly fled. Husband and wife were not living together. She went to the house for clothing and he said if she took the clothing he would shoot her.

Stanly is Well--Fire.

LONDON, July 16.—A steamer which arrived at Lisbon from the Congo river reports Henry M. Stanly in good health but five Belgian members of his party died.

Four warehouses containing grain, flax and oil were destroyed by fire at Hull. Damage £100.000.

The Suez Business.

LONDON, July 16.—De Lesseps has informed a Paris correspondent of the Telegraph that in the event of the rejection of his agreement with the British government regarding a parallel Suez canal, which he thought improbable, he would appeal to the opinion of the whole world, and would ask for the support of the French government in resisting English demands.

Accidentally Shot.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—Tom O'Hara, single, 28 years old, was accidentally shot with a revolver cartridge by Frank Quinn, who was firing at a target. O'Hara will die.

The Cholera.

ALEXANDERIA, July 16.—Thirty-five deaths from cholera at Damietta yesterday; 61 at Mansurah; 22 at Siamanoud and 20 at Menselieh. The panic at Alexandria caused by fears of cholera reaching here has been renewed and people are leaving the city in large numbers. There are two cases of a disease supposed to be cholera at Bulak. Six deaths from cholera occurred at Wagsa.

An Electric Tumble.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—The electric tower at Fond du Lac fell this morning and a piece weighing five hundred pounds crushed through the roof of a saloon, demolishing it, where a woman was cooking. No one injured seriously. Loss $2,000.

Struck a Reef.

MONTREAL, July 16.—The steamer Beauhernius, with a pleasure party of 300 run upon a reef in the river, and in being backed off made water fast. She had to be run ashore and sunk in eight feet of water. A panic seized the people, mostly women and children, but all were safely landed.

Fire at Leadville.

DENVER, July 16.—The building and machinery of the Silver Cord mine at Leadville burned this morning. Loss $70,000; insurance $25,000. The upsetting of a kerosene lamp was the cause.

City Marshal Shot.

JACKSON, Miss., July 16.—At Taylors, Miss., Saturday, Jesse Sisk shot dead G. W. Mitchell, city marshal. Reports say it was a justifiable act.

A BOILER BURSTS

And Causes the Complete Destruction of a Paper Mill.

A Number Maimed by the Terrific Explosion.

The Power of Steam.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 16.—At twenty minutes past 4 o'clock a loud detonation was heard, resembling the explosion of a large quantity of gunpowder, shaking buildings and breaking windows within a mile. Clouds of steam and dust were seen rising from the vicinity of the Glens Falls Paper company's works south of Glens Falls. A large steam boiler was thrown from the mill 400 feet and wounded Christopher Yattaw, fireman, who was thrown a distance of thirty feet; Charles Miller, Charles Gower, E. J. Dickinson, Timothy Buckley, Michael Buckley, Stephen Lynch, Lee Parks, Edward Sweeney, Patrick Sullivan, Charley Lee and Mrs. Nellie Sullivan. Some of of the wounded are thought to be fatally injured. Within fifteen minutes after the explosion the ruins took fire and the flames spread with great repidity, destroying the buildings wherein were stored soda, ash and fuel The exploded boiler was one of three of the rotary pattern used for boiling straw, but had recently been used to make steam for the engines. There were also steam boilers in the room. It was supposed the boiler was strong enough. The loss is estimated at between $75,000 and $100,000. Insured one half. A small brick building located forty feet from the boiler room was destroyed by concussion.

Status of Affairs at St. Louis

ST LOUIS, July 14.—The damage to the Missouri Pacific freight house by the storm last evening was only trifling. No serious damage was done in the city but a number of small losses will aggregate a considerable amount. In addition to the river disasters mentioned last night the steamer, Commonwealth was blown across the river but sustained no injuries. She was brought back to the wharf today. The barge Sarah Mitchell, belonging to the Evansville Transportation company, with a cargo of lumber was sunk at one of the bridge piers, but will be raised. The lumber and log rafts which broke loose and floated down the river, were overhauled by tugs and returned.

Recent Decisions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—Secretary Teller has issued an order that no proposal will be received for consideration by the department of the interior from any person, firm or corporation in default in the performance of any contract or agreement made with the department, or who has failed to perform the same to the satisfaction of the department, nor will any contract be hereafter awarded to such person, firm or corporation. The order went into effect on the 11th instant. In a decision Secretary Teller holds that a filing made before a clerk in the office of a register of the land office, who may be acting de facto, but not de jure, has the same effect as if made before the register, and is valid.

Cokato Cremated.

ST. PAUL, July 15.—At Cokato this morning at 2 o'clock fire was discovered in the office of the hotel. There were about twenty guests, mostly railroad laborers. The fire spread so rapidly that three of the railroad men were unable to escape and were burned to death. Another had a leg broken by jumping from a window. Two of the burned men were identified as Shepard and Williams; the other is unknown. Three-fourths of the town is burned. Loss $60,000. The remains of the three men only weighed 60 pounds, so badly were they burned.

The Cole Panic No Place.

WINDSOR, Mo., July 14.—Hunter's consolidated shows billed at Calhoun, Mo., July 14 were literally blown to pieces as far as the canvas was concerned. The circus, dressing and horse tents were torn to threads, and cages, seats and poles crushed. Many animals escaped. The bears and monkeys mixed with the excited mass and made the scene more than thrilling. The bears refused to submit to any one until Mrs. Hunter, the proprietress, arrived when they gave up and marched off to their cages.

Murderers Captured.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 14.—The news is just received that one of the murderers of Olingan, at Polk City, had been killed at Elk Home Grove, Shelby county, and the other so closely pursued that he cannot escape. The man killed confessed that he killed Clingan and also Stubbs a year ago.

LATER,

The other man has been captured.

THE president has accepted fifty miles of recently constructed North Pacific railroad in Montana, westward from the sixty-fifth to the sixty-seventh parallel.

GLADSTONE'S VIGOR.

A Sound Mind in a Sound Body.

"Made of Pin Wire," Without an Ounce of Superfluous Lumber About Him.

London Standard.

Over and over again the premier has displayed a power of readjustment which makes his constitution resemble that of his native country, and inspires the general conviction that he will soon "be himself." More than a generation has passed since, in conversation with a friend, Mr. Sidney Herbert, being at the time the most popular member of the house of commons, remarked: "Don't talk to me about Gladstone's mind—it is nothing compared with his body!" Mr. Herbert's words about Mr. Gladstone's physical frame have been fully borne out. Often has the prime minister been examined, sounded, auscultated, and what not, by medical friends, and without a dissentient voice, they have all pronounced him to be "made of pin wire." It has frequently been remarked that great orators are generally bad sleepers, the strain upon heart and brain demanded by an oratorical effort of unusual length, magnitude and importance being of a nature to excite the nerves of the speaker to the highest degree of tension. To some natures the preparation for and anticipation of a speech are even worse than the agitation caused by its delivery. But no speech, though prolonged, as has often been the case with him, for five hours or more, has, as a rule, been able to banish sleep from Mr. Gladstone's eyelids. During the whole of his life, until within the last few days, it has been his custom to say: "I am good for seven hours and a half of honest sleep every night. Seven are not enough for me—I must have seven and a half." As a rule, Mr. Gladstone's head no sooner touches the pillow than he is locked in sound slamber.

Slight as Mr. Gladstone appears in person, it was still a marvelous frame that, long after his fiftieth birthday was passed, he handed over to the professional charge of Dr. Andrew Clark. Most skilfully, indeed, has that eminent physician assisted nature to abstain from "fretting the body to decay" by strains such as not one man in a million could survive to put upon it even after his fiftieth—let alone his sixtieth or seventieth—birthday had gone by. Upon many public occasions, Mr. Gladstone has delighted to go out of his way in order to express his obligations as on the whole a submissive but occasionally insubordinate patient—to Dr. Andrew Clark.

Fond though Mr. Gladstone is of the open air, it cannot be said that field sports are or ever were his forte. It is on record that Lord Beaconsfield once went out fox-hunting with his friend, the late Lord Galway's hounds in Nottinghamshire; but no one, so far as we are aware, ever saw Mr. Gladstone in the hunting field. At one time it was often his habit to ride in Hyde park, but his seat on horseback, though strong and tenacious, was never that of what in the flying shires would be called a "workman." Dozens of members of parliament have probably sat in the house of commons without having noticed that, as the black silk guard tied around his wrist indicates, he has lost the index finger of his left hand. Like the famous Lord Anglesey's leg, which was buried in the Belgian village from which the battle of Waterloo takes its name, Mr. Gladstone left his lost finger, in a sportmen's sense, on the field of honor. Nearly forty years ago he was staying at Escrick park, near York, as the guest of the grandfather of the present Lord Wenlock, who was the uncle of Mrs. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone went out shooting as one of a large party, and while he was loading his gun—there were no breechloaders in those days—one barrel exploded and blew away his finger. There was no hope of replacing it, or of setting the bone, which, indeed, was entirely carried away, and from that day to this Mr. Gladstone has always worn the black finger-stall to which we have just alluded. The accident seemed to be a protest against his further use of a fowling-piece; but it was not until some years later that he took to the amusement of cutting down trees.

Throughout his life Mr. Gladstone has been a particularly fast, enduring and vigorous walker. He is cast, indeed, in the mould to which all famous pedestrians belong. Wiry, lean, sinewy, without an ounce of superfluous lumber about him, Mr. Gladstone, when a younger man, was in the habit of saying, that he was good for a forty-mile walk any day. Although his thoughtful face and lithe figure are as well known in every part of this metropolis as those of any resident within its borders, who ever yet saw Mr. Gladstone in a hansom or any other cab? It was not without difficulty, submissive as his illustrious patient is to Dr. Andrew Clark's mandates, that the experienced physician could prevail upon Mr. Gladstone, when the premier was living in Harley street, to abstain from trudging down to the house of commons every day and walking home in all weathers at night. It is not generally known that, shortly after he had left Oxford, Mr. Gladstone's eyes were in a condition to cause much anxiety. He was ordered to pass some weeks in a dark room, and, with that indomitable strength of will which has characterized him in so many junctures of his life, he acquiesced cheerfully, and went through one of the most tiresome and weary ordeals to which it is possible for a man of quick mind and ardent temperament to be subjected. From that darkened chamber he came forth with eyesight perfectly restored, but it has been and still is his careful habit to write and read as often as he can seated with his back to the window, and with the light coming from behind his head He is under the impression that, upon the whole, he takes great, or at any rate reasonable, care of himself; and although he seldom dons a great coat, even in weather which to others seems desperately cold, he frequently wears a fur muffler round his throat, linked with a chain under his chin.

Hard on Burglars

Peck's Sun.

It is getting so that even burglars are seriously interfered with in the practice of their professions. A recent invention is connected with a safe, and is so arranged that when the burglar touches the safe an electric light is thrown upon the face of the burglar, and a prepared plate inside the safe door transfers the man's picture, so he can be identified. If this thing keeps on a poor burglar will have to send an agent to burgle for him, or he will get into trouble. The life of a burglar is becoming full of terrors. Not long ago a woman whose room was being burgled woke up and made the burglar stay to lunch, and listen to a lecture on the wickedness of his profession, and recently a burglar was surprised while going through the residence of an editor, and the editor sat up in bed and insisted on the burglar playing him a game of seven up for his burglar tools, and the burglar went away without his tools.

Natural History.

New York Commercial.

The Detroit Free Press narrates the romance of a young man in Kansas who wanted to teach school but couldn't tell horizontal from perpendicular, and when asked what circular was said it was a fur-lined cloak. He must have been a near relative of the chap who was asked what cocktail was and replied that it was "a bird that flops its wings, but don't lay eggs."

The Same Colored Name.

Little Leon H——, aged 5, accompanied his mother to a dry-goods store in Chicago, recently to make some purchases. With Mr. Brown, one of the salesmen, the youngster is a great favorite. Addressing him familiarly, Leon said, "Mr. Brown, I know a man on Twenty-second street, who has the same colored name you've got."

THE CAUSES OF POVERTY.

A Wife's Counsel and a New Plan for the Future.

"One of Them" in Cincinnati Enquirer.

I have just been talking with my wife. We are what the world calls poor, and we are talking over the causes of poverty, during which conversation some points were made by her that are worth giving to the public. We have been struggling along for years, sometimes fairly prosperous, at others suffering the inconveniences of poverty. Some men think it unmanly to talk business with their wives, and some women deem it unwomanly to meddle in their husband's affairs. I have avoided talking business at home, and hence, perhaps, my mistake. Wife said to-night:

"Come, now, sit down and let us talk matters over calmly. We have been struggling along for years, and here we are, worse off than ever. You have never taken my advice, or we might have been well provided for now. You have been ambitious to be a business man among business men, and have worked hard, but to no purpose. Where we might have had a nice home of our home, by begginning modestly and building up by degrees, you have insisted on having your own way, and what has it come to? You have a good education, but an impractical one, and what good does it do you? Where we might have been moving in good society, and not know what it was to want, here we are in a great city, without friends, and completely at sea, without a rudder."

I objected to talking these unpleasant matters over, but she insisted.

"Now is just the time," she said. "When the ocean is smooth a ship can get along without trouble, but when there is a storm and danger is ahead good navigation is needed We are in a storm now, and somebody must navigate our craft till we get through. If you can't do it I will. Our poverty is the result not of lack of industry, but of misdirected energy. I am going to dress-making, and I will guarantee I can make our living, and what you make can be laid by."

I objected, for reasons not necessary to state, but she is a brave little woman, and has determined to act, and I don't know but it is better, after all. But the object of this article is not to make a public confession, though they say "an open confession is good for the soul," so much as to give to scores of people who, this very night, are in the same position we are, some practical suggestions. They have bored and sacrificed everything to accomplished what for them are impossibilities, and then blame the world for its coldness, while their next-door neighbor, who has no such high aspirations, is an humble mechanic, and lives in comfort and happiness He knows not the pangs of poverty, as do we who have been superficially educated, who have been reared in what the world calls respectability, and worry out our lives to keep before the world a face that is false as the father of lies himself. That mechanic is the man of true respectability, while we are constantly deceiving ourselves in the attempt to deceive the world. Well, who is to blame? We may lay it to our parents, who kept us, by false ideas of respectability, from learning a trade, and launched us out on the world without any rudder. We are inexperienced in more practical things, and there are too many educated fools like us trying to dive by their wits. But how are we to get out of these ruts? I know of but one way, which is to get out. Bury the past; lay out a new plan for the future. Let your wife help what she can; but, for God's sake, and her sake, do all you can to alleviate her burden. That is what I am going to do. Society owes us nothing, except as we render society service. There is in this world no such thing as independence. We are all, rich and poor, inter-dependent. By the labor of the poor the rich thrive; by the wealth of the rich the poor live. There is no man, except he be an idiot, who cannot extend to society some practical service, for which he will receive a proportionate reward. But we must step down from our position of assumed respectability to a lower level, and develop ourselves. If we men were the only sufferers from our own mismanagement it would be bad enough, but how much worse is it to drag our wives and children down with us? The weight of the burden falls on them, and the pangs they suffer are ten-fold our own. Yet we don't like to consel with our wives, when, if we did, in nine cases out of ten, we would actually be better off. Let us not blame the world, but place the fault where it lies, with ourselves, and take a new tack.

The Yankee South.

Memphis Appeal.

The impression still obtains that the southern people cherish such a deadly hatred to Yankees that they will neither smell, taste, touch, nor handle anything contaminated by Yankee hands This is a most egregious error. The southern people love the Yankee, and they show this affection in a thousand different ways. When they retire at night they unbutton Yankee buttons to Yankee-made coats, waistcoats, pantaloons, shirts, and drawers. They pull off Yankee boots with Yankee bootjacks, and divest their feet of Yankee socks. They march to Yankee bedsteads, turn down Yankee coverlets and Yankee blankets, prostrate themselves on Yankee mattresses and lay their heads upon Yankee pillows. The bedbugs are the only things not made by Yankee hands and imported from the land of the Yankees. On rising in the morning we tread Yankee carpets, stumble over Yankee chairs and sofas, build a fire with Yankee coal, taken from Yankee scuttles, in Yankee grates, catch the ashes in Yankee pans, and use Yankee pokers, Yankee shovels and tongs. We repair to Yankee washstands, pour water from Yankee pitchers into Yankee bowls, and wash with Yankee soap; then use Yankee towels and Yankee tooth-brushes. Next we march to a Yankee bureau, stand before a Yankee glass, and use Yankee combs, Yankee brushes, Yankee powder, Yanke cologne, in Yankee bottles. We sit down in a Yankee chair to a Yankee table, covered with a Yankee cloth, Yankee knives and forks, Yankee dishes, and feed upon Yankee food. We call for Yankee toothpicks, seize Yankee hats from Yankee racks, turn the key to a Yankee lock, open a Yankee door, enter a Yankee buggy, seize the Yankee reins to a Yankee harness, and repair to our places of business, and spend the day in trading upon Yankee industry. The south is rich in resources, but our people are so fond of the Yankees that they lavish their wealth upon Yankee enterprise.

A Pathetic Incident.

As the poet Willis was walking the London streets, he came across a little raggen girl, whose sharp features indicated her familiarity with hunger. She was peering through an iron railing into the window of an eating house. A man sat at the window making ready to eat a good dinner. The girl was watching his every movement, as though the sight itself was nourishing.

A beefsteak, piping hot, had been placed before him. The man cut the steak, put a piece of it on his plate, then stopped and looked around.

"Now a pertaty," mumured the child, as if she herself was dining; and her look showed the highest enjoyment.

With a Glassy Look in His Eye.

The Household.

When you see a prominent citizen, a bright and shining light in society, and an energetic man of business, and all that sort of thing, pause in the middle of the sidewalk and gaze about him with a glassy look in his eye, you needn't think of apoplexy or paralysis. He is simply trying to remember an errand his wife told him to do.

"Patent" Medicines.

According to the Lancet, two-thirds of the total medicines consumed in the United States are sold in the form of secret nostrums.

Mrs. Jameson: All my experience of the world teaches me that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the safe side and just side of a question is the generous and merciful side.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

EASTERN TOPICS.

A GREAT EVENT.

A special telegram from New York to the Minneapolis Tribune of Sunday contains the following detailed programme to be followed upon the completion of the North Pacific road:

Mr. Henry Villard, president of the North Pacific Railroad company, has issued the invitations for the great transcontinental excursion which is to celebrate the opening of the main line of that road about the first of September next. The invitations constitute a beautiful specimen of the engraver's art, and the whole expedition is evidently gotten up regardless of expense and on a scale of magnificence never before approached anywhere in the world in connection with a commercial enterprise. The central event of the trip is to be the driving of the golden spike which will unite the western and eastern divisions of the road at a point near the western opening of the Mullen tunnel, which pierces the main range of the Rocky Mountains about 30 miles west of Helena, Mont. The majority of the guests will come from the Atlantic states and are expected to concentrate at New York city about the 27th of August. Private Pullman cars will be attached to the express trains on the New York Central, the Erie and the Pennsylvania railroads, leaving New York at that time. Invited guests who live at more western points will join the excursion at such places as may be most convenient to them. Chicago will be the first grand rendezvous for the expedition west of New York, while St. Paul and Minneapolis will constitute the actual starting point of the excursion, as final preparations are completed and made up. One special car starts from Boston and another from Philadelphia for the accommodation of guests invited from those cities. Ample provision is made in advance by the railroad company for the free entertainment of its guests, in New York at the Windsor, the Hoffman, the Brunswick and the Buckingham hotels, in Boston at the Brunswick, and in Chicago at the Palmer and Grand Pacific. At St. Paul special trains consisting of these private cars, Pullman sleepers and dining cars will be made up and run through to the Pacific coast and return, thus no dependence will be placed upon hotels or eating stations at any point beyond St. Paul and Minneapolis. The guests will live on board the trains, and every convenience, comfort and luxury will be provided for the entire trip. The company take the pains to say that the guests will be at no personal expense during the entire journey, which will cover a period of thirty days.

The invitations embrace a distinguished selection of capitalists, railway magnates, journalists and men in public life. These, including the board of directors and other stockholders will probably constitute a party of not less than 300 persons. Brief halts will be made at various points across the continent to give the excursionists an opportunity to see all the sights worth seeing along the new road. It has not been finally decided whether a digression will be made to visit Yellowstone Park or not, but if the invited guests are consulted there is no doubt as to what their answer will be. After the main celebration at the uniting of the rails on the summit of the Rocky mountains the party will proceed down the Pacific slope, and on reaching Wallula, near the head of navigation on the Columbia river, the excursionists will have their choice, whether to proceed by rail down the river bank road down to Portland or change to steamers on the river. In either case the scenery to be enjoyed down the Columbia valley is among the most magnificent on the continent. From Portland the party will proceed over the Pacific division of the North Pacific road northward to its Pacific tide-water terminus at New Tacoma, on Puget Sound, there they will be transferred to steamers and enabled to visit all parts of the sound, including a day's sojourn at Victoria, the capital of British Columbia. The editorial members of the fraternity who are invited will be specially looked after by Mr. E. V. Smalley, of the New York Tribune staff.

Among other pleasant features of the occasion it is understood Mr. Jay Cooke, the practical and first promoter of the great enterprise, has consented to join the party and make his first trip across the continent over the line of railway to whose construction he gave so many years of arduous work, and in which he wrecked an immense fortune. Mr. Cooke has now fully recovered his financial standing and is in condition to thoroughly enjoy the approaching event.

Quite a number of invited guests who have never been west of Buffalo are desirous that the schedule of time should be so arranged as to give the party leisure to fully inspect Minneapolis and St. Paul, the growth and the glories of which they have heard much about during the last three years.

THE season of 1883 is one that will long be remembered. It is a season of cyclones; of drouth; of excessive rains; of hail; of snow in midsummer and many points and of excessive heat.

There is scarcely a state, or a section of any state or territory that has not suffered from unexpected climatic disturbances.

Ohio, Indiana and Michigan are in the midst of harvest, and one storm follows another so fast that there is little hope of saving the grain. It has rained almost every day for six weeks, a correspondent writes from northern Indiana. Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Kansas have been heavy sufferers from cyclones. Other portions of the west have suffered from hail; the Red and James river valleys have suffered from drouth. In these regions, however, the season is not so far advanced but that the timely rains of the past few days may yet bring a fair average crop, except in occasional cases, usually basins where there was too much moisture early in the spring.

From the present outlook the undulating lands of the Missouri river slope will produce the best crops in Dakota. They will be inferior to last year in bushels per acre in this true, but not in quality, and are likely to bring more money than last year, as higher prices are certain to be realized. North and south of Bismarck, along the river, the crops are generally good. East of the city they are considerably injured, and occasionally there are spots that will not be harvested at all. They are but a few acres in extent, and in no instances do they cover entire farms, and generally result from shallow plowing.

One of the first lessons learned in farming by the writer was the importance of deep plowing. It was a maxim, in the country where he learned to hold the plow, that one must plow deep to find the gold. He remembers well a piece of ground plowed and sown as he was taught to plow and sow, that yielded sixty bushels of oats to the acre, while another piece, almost adjoining, equally good, but in by mistake on shallow plowing, yielded but 25 bushels per acre. In seasons of drouth deep plowing forms a reservoir which holds moisture, besides the earth being loosened draws moisture from the atmosphere. Shallow plowing holds the moisture near the surface, and scalds the crop in hot weather, evaporates the moisture quickly, and leaves the crop to perish in case of drouth. On the rolling lands of the Missouri river country there is absolutely no danger of loss of crops from drouth or excessive rains with common sense farming.

"THE Dakota Commissioners" might be the heading of articles published in almost every paper in Dakota. The heading might be quoted preparatory to defense, for there are some honest and just journalists in Dakota, or made direct for assault. The Jamestown Alert, one of the ablest in Dakota, speaking of the commission, and their action in rejecting the plans of corrupt architects says:

The capital commission have accepted the plans of a Minneapolis architect who is of national reputation, L. S. Buffington, and appointed him supervising architect of the capitol building. As was to have been expected those who failed to "get there" are dissatisfied with the decision of the commissioners and the cry of corruption and bribery is raised. The Fargo Republican says, "it is said that one who had very fine plans finally offered $5,000 if his plans were adopted and another offered $10,000." The fact of any one offering a bribe, if such was done would be sufficient to justify the rejection of his plans, for being dishonest in one thing he would likely be in all things. The commissioners did well in rejecting the plans of such persons, and that fact furnishes no grounds for suspicion that they accepted a larger bribe from another party, as intimated further on in the article from which the above is quoted. The capital commission have been accused of nearly every phase of dishonesty, but this is the first time we have noticed their being charged with receiving a bribe because they had received such offers. They may be dishonest and bold, bad men, but certainly their refusal to accept bribes does not prove it. The newspaper courts have a queer way of convicting the commissioners of dishonesty and corruption. They are d—d if they do, and d—d if they don't and they will soon become so accustomed to the abuse that they will not care a d—n what the papers say of them.

A CORRESPONDENT from Steele considers that Kidder county, which contains over a million acres of the most fertile land in Dakota, is in a deplorable condition. He says: "In a certain part of this county there are about one hundred and fifty to two hundred railroad men working on grade jobs and as section hands, many of whom are now law abiding citizens, and on each pay day cause disturbances to the citizens of this county. There are now four persons who have been bound over so criminal prosecution, all of whom were guarded night and day and finally taken to Jamestown on account of there not being a jail in Kidder county. The matter has occasioned a great deal of comment and hard thinking. It is to be hoped that the United States judge will no longer deny the people of as orderly a settled county as that of Kidder, a court house and jail which they are not only justly entitled to but in absolute need of. They have been deprived of it by frivolous suits brought by irresponsible parties owing to a difference of opinion as to the proper location of the court house, but as the voice of the people has decided the matter it is hard to understand why the judge does not act in the matter."

THE "Royal Route" to Chicago from St. Paul is always to the front and to General Passenger Agent Heasdale belongs a lion's share of the credit. Last Monday elegant new dining cars were put on, which, coupled with the palatial drawing room cars and sleepers, makes this route really a most royal one to travel on. Last evening the TRIBUNE received a specimen copy of the bill of fare on the Royal Route. To read it is simply an aggravation, and inspires one with an almost uncontrollable desire to travel, if for no other reason than to luxuriate on the Royal Route. The elegance of the new dining cars in question is only equalled by those now being run by the North Pacific, the route over whose passenger department G. K. Barnes is pleased to preside.

W. F. KOUNTZ, manager, and Tom B. Kennedy, editor of the Allegheny (Pa.) Evening Mail, have been convicted of criminal libel. Peter Walters, Sr., a member of the Allegheny city council, being the prosecutor. The article which provoked the libel accused Walters of using his official position for personal gain.

THE Pioneer Press reports from various parts of the northwest give a more encouraging outlook for crops than was anticipated. A great many sections are nearly ruined but the majority of localities will have a fair crop, plenty of rain having fallen during the last few days.

Over fifty new buildings are now in process of construction in the city.

By Telegraph.

Storm in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 16.—Des Moines was visited by a terrible wind storm last night that surpassed anything of the kind ever seen in this city. At no time has the wind been so great. It commenced blowing a gale of thirty miles an hour at 7 o'clock, and kept steadily increasing until 8 o'clock, when it swept over the city at the frightful speed of forty miles an hour, and for a period of five minutes the wind-registering instrument at the signal office crowded forty-eight miles. Heavy rain accompanied it, and considerable damage was done throughout the city. Chestnut row, a fine row of residences, was unroofed. The Trestle block was unroofed, as were also several houses. Great destruction was done to shade trees and shrubbery in all parts of town. No damage to persons has been reported. No reports have been received at this hour of the effects of the storm in the country.

All Quiet at Harlan.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 16.—Reports from Harlan are to the effect that the excitement has materially abated and there are no apprehensions of violence to the prisoners hardly confined in the jail there. An effort will be made by the Shelby county authorities to hold him as accessory to the murder of W. Maday, of Marne, who was killed in the attempt to arrest the murderers of Clingan. Hallock, who was wounded, was resting easy last night and there were hopes of his recovery. The funeral of Maday will occur at Marne on Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

Krum All Right.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Ex-Judge Krum, about whose mysterious absence from the city some weeks ago there was considerable enquiry and comment, this forenoon filed a final report on the estate of Chas. W. Ford, showing a balance of $1,872.31 which he turned over to the public administrator. Krum explained that litigation in Illinois had prevented earlier settlement. Judge Woerter, of the probate court, ruled that Krum's conduct had been entirely straightforward and wise and accordingly discharged him as administrator of the estate.

Row at a Picnic.

CLEVELAND, O., July 16.—Two parties of Germans at a picnic yesterday in Newburg, just outside this city, indulged in a free fight. Grossly exaggerated accounts have been telegraphed from here. The bar-room furniture and glassware of the Willo House were demolished, but nobody seriously wounded. The row began over trivial circumstances—one knocked another's beer glass from the counter. The two parties of picnicers then took sides and belabored each other until somebody started the alarm that the police were coming, when the parties ran all directions.

Fire at Texarkana.

LITTLE ROCK, July 16.—Texarkana special: About 4 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in McLean's two story frame building, south side of Broad street, between Vine and Elmo. The fire soon spread east and west, consuming nine or ten houses. C. L. Hayden & Co., Chas. Wilkinson, Mrs. Lizzie O'Donnell, N. McLean, John Nix, O. L. Thompson and Turner & Co., are heavy losers. The entire block was consumed except M. Hechel's. Loss variously estimated from $25,000 to $30,000.

Death of Gen. Tom Thumb.

MIDDLEBORO, Mass., July 15.—Charles Heywood Stratton, better known as General Tom Thumb, died at his residence this morning of appoplexy. He had been slightly indisposed for a few days, but nothing serious was anticipated. Deceased was born at Bridgeport, Conn., January 4, 1838. At the age of 14 he entered the service of P. T. Barnum and has ever since been before the public. He leaves a widow who has been on the stage with him since their marriage in 1863.

Suicide of a Sheriff.

DENVER, Col., July 6.—Republican Georgetown special: Charles W. Rogers, sheriff of Grand county committed suicide at the Ennis house this morning by shooting himself through the head. He arrived in town last night and during the evening seemed much depressed over the late troubles in Grand county in which he is thought by many to have been criminally connected.

Accident Near Menomonie.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 16.—The passenger train from St. Paul, due here at 4:47 on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad, ran into a freight train near Menomonie this afternoon. Both engines were smashed and the mail and baggage cars ditched. Nobody hurt. The accident was caused by the freight being on the main track when the passenger came in. Passengers were delayed between five and six hours.

Murdered His Wife.

TROY, N. Y., July 16.—Levi McConnelly, near Port Henry, shot and killed his wife yesterday afternoon and wounded his mother-in-law. McConnely fled. Husband and wife were not living together. She went to the house for clothing and he said if she took the clothing he would shoot her.

Stanly is Well—Fire.

LONDON, July 16.—A steamer which arrived at Lisbon from the Congo river reports Henry M. Stanly in good health but five Belgian members of his party died.

Four warehouses containing grain, flax and oil were destroyed by fire at Hull. Damage £100,000.

The Suez Business.

LONDON, July 16.—De Lesseps has informed a Paris correspondent of the Telegraph that in the event of the rejection of his agreement with the British government regarding a parallel Suez canal, which he thought improbable, he would appeal to the opinion of the whole world, and would ask for the support of the French government in resisting English demands.

Accidentally Shot.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—Tom O'Hara, single, 28 years old, was accidentally shot with a revolver cartridge by Frank Quinn, who was firing at a target. O'Hara will die.

The Cholera.

ALEXANDRIA, July 16.—Thirty-five deaths from cholera at Damietta yesterday; 31 at Mansurah; 22 at Siamanoud and 20 at Yenseleh. The panic at Alexandria caused by fears of cholera reaching here has been renewed and people are leaving the city in large numbers. There are two cases of a disease supposed to be cholera at Bulak. Six deaths from cholera occurred at Wagsa.

An Electric Tumble.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—The electric tower at Fond du Lac fell this morning and a piece weighing five hundred pounds crushed through the roof of a saloon, demolishing it, where a woman was cooking. No one injured seriously. Loss $2,000.

Struck a Reef.

MONTREAL, July 16.—The steamer Beauharnois, with a pleasure party of 300 run upon a reef in the river, and in being backed off made water fast. She had to be run ashore and sunk in eight feet of water. A panic seized the people, mostly women and children, but all were safely landed.

Fire at Leadville.

DENVER, July 16.—The building and machinery of the Silver Cord mine at Leadville burned this morning. Loss $70,000; insurance $25,000. The upsetting of a kerosene lamp was the cause.

City Marshal Shot.

JACKSON, Miss., July 16.—At Taylors, Miss., Saturday, Jesse Sisk shot dead G. W. Mitchell, city marshal. Reports say it was a justifiable act.

A BITTER BLOW

And Causes the Complete Destruction of a Paper Mill.

A Number Maimed by the Terrific Explosion.

The Power of Steam.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 16.—At twenty minutes past 4 o'clock a loud detonation was heard, resembling the explosion of a large quantity of gunpowder, shaking buildings and breaking windows within a mile. Clouds of steam and dust were seen rising from the vicinity of the Glens Falls Paper company's works south of Glens Falls. A large steam boiler was thrown from the mill 400 feet and wounded Christopher Yattaw, fireman, who was thrown a distance of thirty feet; Charles Miller, Charles Gower, E. J. Dickinson, Timothy Buckley, Michael Buckley, Stephen Lynch, Lee Parks, Edward Sweeney, Patrick Sullivan, Charley Lee and Mrs. Nellie Sullivan. Some of the wounded are thought to be fatally injured. Within fifteen minutes after the explosion the ruins took fire and the flames spread with great repidity, destroying the buildings wherein were stored soda, ash and lye. The exploded boiler was one of three of the rotary pattern used for boiling straw, but had recently been used to make steam for the engines. There were also steam boilers in the room. It was supposed the boiler was strong enough. The loss is estimated at between $75,000 and $100,000. Insured one half. A small brick building located forty feet from the boiler room was destroyed by concussion.

Status of Affairs at St. Louis

ST LOUIS, July 14.—The damage to the Missouri Pacific freight house by the storm last evening was only trifling. No serious damage was done in the city but a number of small losses will aggregate a considerable amount. In addition to the river disasters mentioned last night the steamer, Commonwealth was blown across the river but sustained no injuries. She was brought back to the wharf today. The barge Sarah Mitchell, belonging to the Evansville Transportation company, with a cargo of lumber was sunk at one of the bridge piers, but will be raised. The lumber and log rafts which broke loose and floated down the river, were overhauled by tugs and returned.

Recent Decisions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—Secretary Teller has issued an order that no proposal will be received for consideration by the department of the interior from any person, firm or corporation in default in the performance of any contract or agreement made with the department, or who has failed to perform the same to the satisfaction of the department, nor will any contract be hereafter awarded to such person, firm or corporation. The order went into effect on the 11th instant. In a decision Secretary Teller holds that a filing made before a clerk in the office of a register of the land office, who may be acting de facto, but not de jure, has the same effect as if made before the register, and is valid.

Cokato Cremated.

ST. PAUL, July 15.—At Cokato this morning at 2 o'clock fire was discovered in the office of the hotel. There were about twenty guests, mostly railroad laborers. The fire spread so rapidly that three of the railroad men were unable to escape and were burned to death. Another had a leg broken by jumping from a window. Two of the burned men were identified as Shepard and Williams; the other is unknown. Three-fourths of the town is burned. Loss $60,000. The remains of the three men only weighed 60 pounds, so badly were they burned.

The Cole Panic No Place

WINDSOR, Mo., July 14.—Hunter's consolidated shows billed at Calhoun, Mo., July 14 were literally blown to pieces as far as the canvas was concerned. The circus, dressing and horse tents were torn to threads, and cages, seats and poles crushed. Many animals escaped. The bears and monkeys mixed with the excited mass and made the scene more than thrilling. The bears refused to submit to any one until Mrs. Hunter, the proprietress, arrived when they gave up and marched off to their cages.

Murderers Captured.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 14.—The news is just received that one of the murderers of Clingan, at Polk City, had been killed at Elk Home Grove, Shelby county, and the other so closely pursued that he cannot escape. The man killed confessed that he killed Clingan and also Stubbs a year ago.

LATER.

The other man has been captured

THE president has accepted fifty miles of recently constructed North Pacific railroad in Montana, westward from the sixty-fifth to the sixty-seventh parallel.

GLADSTONE'S TOP!

A Sound Mind in a Sound Body.

"Made of Pin Wire," Without an Ounce of Superfluous Lumber About Him.

London Standard.

Over and over again the premier has displayed a power of readjustment which makes his constitution resemble that of his native country, and inspires the general conviction that he will soon "be himself." More than a generation has passed since, in conversation with a friend, Mr. Sidney Herbert, being at the time the most popular member of the house of commons, remarked: "Don't talk to me about Gladstone's mind—it is nothing compared with his body!" Mr. Herbert's words about Mr. Gladstone's physical frame have been fully borne out. Often has the prime minister been examined, sounded, auscultated, and what not, by medical friends, and without a dissentient voice, they have announced him to be "made of pin wire." It has frequently been remarked that great orators are generally bad sleepers, the strain upon heart and brain demanded by an oratorical effort of unusual length, magnitude and importance being of a nature to excite the nerves of the speaker to the highest degree of tension. To some natures the preparation for and anticipation of a speech are even worse than the agitation caused by its delivery. But no speech, though prolonged, as has often been the case with him, for five hours or more, has, as a rule, been able to banish sleep from Mr. Gladstone's eyelids. During the whole of his life, until within the last few days, it has been his custom to say: "I am good for seven hours and a half of honest sleep every night. Seven are not enough for me—I must have seven and a half." As a rule, Mr. Gladstone's head no sooner touches the pillow than he is locked in sound slumber.

Slight as Mr. Gladstone appears in person, it was still a marvelous frame that, long after his fiftieth birthday was passed, he handed over to the professional charge of Dr. Andrew Clark. Most skilfully, indeed, has that eminent physician assisted nature to abstain from "fretting the body to decay" by strains such as not one man in a million could survive to put upon it even after his fiftieth—let alone his sixtieth or seventieth—birthday had gone by. Upon many public occasions, Mr. Gladstone has delighted to go out of his way in order to express his obligations as on the whole a submissive but occasionally insubordinate patient—to Dr. Andrew Clark.

Good though Mr. Gladstone is of the open air, it cannot be said that field sports are or ever were his forte. It is on record that Lord Beaconsfield once went out fox-hunting with his friend, the late Lord Galway's hounds in Nottinghamshire; but no one, so far as we are aware, ever saw Mr. Gladstone in the hunting field. At one time it was often his habit to ride in Hyde park, but his seat on horseback, though strong and tenacious, was never that of what in the flying shires would be called a "workman." Dozens of members of parliament have probably sat in the house of commons without having noticed that, as the black silk guard tied around his wrist indicates, he has lost the index finger of his left hand. Like the famous Lord Anglesey's leg, which was buried in the Belgian village from which the battle of Waterloo takes its name, Mr. Gladstone left his lost finger, in a sportsman's sense, on the field of honor. Nearly forty years ago he was staying at Hackwood park, near York, as the guest of the grandfather of the present Lord Wenlock, who was the uncle of Mrs. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone went out shooting as one of a large party, and while he was loading his gun—there were no breech loaders in those days—one barrel exploded and blew away his finger. There was no hope of replacing it, or of setting the bone, which, indeed, was entirely carried away, and from that day to this Mr. Gladstone has a ways worn the black finger-stall to which we have just alluded. The accident seemed to be a protest against his further use of a fowling-piece; but it was not until some years after that he took to the amusement of cutting down trees.

Throughout his life Mr. Gladstone has been a particularly fast, enduring and vigorous walker. He is cast, indeed, in the mould to which all famous pedestrians belong. Wiry, lean, sinewy, without an ounce of superfluous lumber about him, Mr. Gladstone, when a younger man, was in the habit of saying, that he was good for a forty-mile walk any day. Although his thoughtful face and lithe figure are as well known in every part of this metropolis as those of any resident within its borders, who ever yet saw Mr. Gladstone in a hansom or any other cab? It was not without difficulty, submissive as his illustrious patient is to Dr. Andrew Clark's mandates, that the experienced physician could prevail upon Mr. Gladstone, when the premier was living in Harley street, to abstain from trudging down to the house of commons every day and walking home in all weathers at night. It is not generally known that, shortly after he had left Oxford, Mr. Gladstone's eyes were in a condition to cause much anxiety. He was ordered to pass some weeks in a dark room, and, with that indomitable strength of will which has characterized him in so many junctures of his life, he acquiesced cheerfully, and went through one of the most tiresome and weary ordeals to which it is possible for a man of quick mind and ardent temperament to be subjected. From that darkened chamber he came forth with eyesight perfectly restored, but it has been and still is his careful habit to write and read as often as he can seated with his back to the window, and with the light coming from behind his head. He is under the impression that, upon the whole, he takes great, or at any rate reasonable, care of himself; and although he seldom puts on a great coat, even in weather which to others seems desperately cold, he frequently wears a fur muffler round his throat, linked with a chain under his chin.

Hard on Burglars

Peck's Sun.

It is getting so that even burglars are seriously interfered with in the practice of their professions. A recent invention is connected with a safe, and is so arranged that when the burglar touches the safe an electric light is thrown upon the face of the burglar, and a prepared plate inside the safe door transfers the man's picture, so he can be identified. If this thing keeps on a poor burglar will have to send an agent to burg for him, or he will get into trouble. The life of a burglar is becoming full of terrors. Not long ago a woman whose room was being burgled woke up and made the burglar stay to lunch, and listen to a lecture on the wickedness of his profession, and recently a burglar was surprised while going through the residence of an editor, and the editor sat up in bed and insisted on the burglar playing him a game of seven up for his burglar tools, and the burglar went away without his tools.

Natural History.

New York Commercial.

The Detroit Free Press narrates the romance of a young man in Kansas who wanted to teach school, but couldn't tell horizontal from perpendicular, and when asked what circular was said it was a fur-lined cloak. He must have been a near relative of the chap who was asked what cocktail was and replied that it was "a bird that flops its wings, but can't lay eggs."

The Same Colored Name.

Little Leon B——, aged 6, accompanied his mother to a dry-goods store in Chicago, recently to make some purchases. With Mr. Brown, one of the salesmen, the youngster is a great favorite. Addressing him familiarly, Leon said, "Mr. Brown, I know a man on Twenty-second street, who has the same colored name you've got."

THE CRISIS OF POVERTY.

A Wife's Counsel and a New Plan for the Future.

"One of Them" in Cincinnati Enquirer.

I have just been talking with my wife. We are what the world calls poor, and we are talking over the causes of poverty, during which conversation some points were made by her that are worth giving to the public. We have been struggling along for years, sometimes fairly prosperous, at others suffering the inconveniences of poverty. Some men think it unmanly to talk business with their wives, and some women deem it unwomanly to meddle in their husband's affairs. I have avoided mixing business at home, and hence, perhaps, my mistake. Wife said to-night:

"Come, now, sit down and let us talk matters over calmly. We have been struggling along for years, and here we are, worse off than ever. You have never taken my advice, or we might have been well provided for now. You have been ambitious to be a business man among business men, and have worked hard, but to no purpose. Where we might have had a nice home of our home, by beginning modestly and building up by degrees, you have insisted on having your own way, and what has it come to? You have a good education, but an impractical one, and what good does it do you? Where we might have been moving in good society, and not know what it was to want, here we are in a great city, without friends, and completely at sea, without a rudder."

I objected to talking these unpleasant matters over, but she insisted.

"Now is just the time," she said. "When the ocean is smooth a ship can get along without trouble, but when there is a storm and danger is ahead good navigation is needed. We are in a storm now, and somebody must navigate our craft till we get through. If you can't do it I will. Our poverty is the result not of lack of industry, but of misdirected energy. I am going to dress-making, and I will guarantee I can make our living, and what you make can be laid by."

I objected, for reasons not necessary to state, but she is a brave little woman, and has determined to act, and I don't know but it is better, after all. But the object of this article is not to make a public confession, though they say "an open confession is good for the soul," so much as to give to scores of people who, this very night, are in the same position we are, some practical suggestions. They have labored and sacrificed everything to accomplish what for them are impossibilities, and then blame the world for its coldness, while their next-door neighbor, who has no such high aspirations, is an humble mechanic, and lives in comfort and happiness. He knows not the pangs of poverty, as do we who have been superficially educated, who have been reared in what the world calls respectability, and worry out our lives to keep before the world a face that is false as the father of lies himself. That mechanic is the man of true respectability, while we are constantly deceiving ourselves in the attempt to deceive the world. Well, who is to blame? We may say it to our parents, who kept us, by false ideas of respectability, from learning a trade, and launched us out on the world without rudder. We are inexperienced in more practical things, and there are too many educated fools like us trying to live by their wits. But how are we to get out of these ruts? I know of but one way, which is to get out. Bury the past; lay out a new plan for the future. Let your wife help what she can; but, for God's sake, and her sake, do all you can to alleviate her burden. That is what I am going to do. Society owes us nothing, except as we render society service. There is in this world no such thing as independence. We are all, rich and poor, inter-dependent. By the labor of the poor the rich thrive; by the wealth of the rich the poor live. There is no man, except he be an idiot, who cannot extend to society some practical service, for which he will receive a proportionate reward. But we must step down from our position of assumed respectability to a lower level, and develop ourselves. If we men were the only sufferers from our own mismanagement it would be bad enough, but how much worse is it to drag our wives and children down with us? The weight of the burden falls on them, and the pangs they suffer are ten-fold our own. Yet we don't like to counsel with our wives, when, if we did in nine cases out of ten, we would actually be better off. Let us not blame the world, but place the fault where it lies, with ourselves, and take a new tack.

The Yankee South.

Memphis Appeal

The impression still obtains that the southern people cherish such a deadly hatred to Yankees that they will neither smell, taste, touch, nor handle anything contaminated by Yankee hands. This is a most egregious error. The southern people love the Yankee, and they show this affection in a thousand different ways. When they retire at night they unbutton Yankee buttons to Yankee-made coats, waistcoats, pantaloons, shirts, and drawers. They pull off Yankee boots with Yankee bootjacks, and divest their feet of Yankee socks. They march to Yankee bedsteads, turn down Yankee coverlets and Yankee blankets, prostrate themselves on Yankee mattresses and lay their heads upon Yankee pillows. The bedbugs are the only things not made by Yankee hands and imported from the land of the Yankees. On rising in the morning we tread Yankee carpets, stumble over Yankee chairs and sofas, build a fire with Yankee coal, taken from Yankee scuttles, in Yankee grates, catch the ashes in Yankee pans, and use Yankee hookers, Yankee shovels and tongs. We repair to Yankee washstands, pour water from Yankee pitchers into Yankee bowls, and wash with Yankee soap; then use Yankee towels and Yankee tooth-brushes. Next we march to a Yankee bureau, stand before a Yankee glass, and use Yankee combs, Yankee brushes, Yankee powder, Yanke cologne, in Yankee bottles. We sit down in a Yankee chair to a Yankee table, covered with a Yankee cloth, Yankee knives and forks, Yankee dishes, and feed upon Yankee food. We call for Yankee toothpicks, seize Yankee hats from Yankee racks, turn the key to a Yankee lock, open a Yankee door, enter a Yankee buggy, seize the Yankee reins to a Yankee harness, and repair to our places of business, and spend the day in trading upon Yankee industry. The south is rich in resources, but our people are so fond of the Yankees that they lavish their wealth upon Yankee enterprise.

A Pathetic Incident.

As the poet Willis was walking the London streets, he came across a little raggen girl, whose sharp features indicated her familiarity with hunger. She was peering through an iron railing into the window of an eating house. A man sat at the window making ready to eat a good dinner. The girl was watching his every movement, as though the sight itself was nourishing.

A beefsteak, piping hot, had been placed before him. The man cut the steak, put a piece of it on his plate, then stopped and looked around.

"Now a per aty," mumured the child, as if she herself was dining; and her look showed the highest enjoyment.

With a Glassy Look in His Eye.

The Household.

When you see a prominent citizen, a bright and shining light in society, and an energetic man of business, and all that sort of thing, pause in the middle of the sidewalk and gaze about him with a glassy look in his eye, you needn't think of apoplexy or paralysis. He's simply trying to remember an errand his wife told him to do.

"Patent" Medicines.

According to the Lancet, two-thirds of the total medicines consumed in the United States are sold in the form of secret nostrums.

Mrs. Jameson: All my experience of the world teaches me that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the safe side and just side of a question is the generous and merciful side.

TRIBUNE BREAKFAST TABLE.

Smiles to be Sandwiched in with the Solemnities of Sunday.

"Yes, give us fun and laughter,
And hand the smile around;
We cannot laugh much after
They put us in the ground."

A son of President Tyler has been detected trying to pay his board bill with a fraudulent check. How much more noble and manly it would have been to slide down the lightning rod at night and skip out through the alley.

Now doth the modest rustic maid,
Far from the city's clanging noise,
Plunge in the brooklet 'neath the shade,
And swim dog-fashion like the boys.

Mr. David Davis calls interviewers "the buzzards of the press." Well, the boys have a hefty old carcass to work on when they swoop down on Davy.

The trade dollar is an orphan—it has lost its par.

We sat by the river, you and I,
In the sweet summer time long ago—
And I thought I with bashfulness would die
When you begged me then to leave the place
and go.
But ah! while I would I could not skip,
And I cursed the mocking river rushing by,
For in the bosom of my pants a rip
There lurked which could not fail to catch
your eye.

So there I sat and blushed and tried to talk,
And listened to the murmuring water's song,
And acted like a boobish rustic gawk,
And longed for linen duster ten feet long,
Until the evening's lengthening shadows fell,
And you drove me from you with a wearied
smile
Deep in my memory will ever dwell,
How I backwards walked for nearly half a
mile.
—From "How I Lost Her," by Billy Bell.

Beefeater's Return.

SCENE. Indian village on the Yellowstone. The sun just sinking for an evening bath in a damp cloud in the western horizon. Squaws, pappooses, emaciated dogs, gleaming beef bones, tribal odors and other aboriginal delicacies scattered about in picturesque confusion. Hungry Bear, sachem of the tribe, discovered sitting on a buffalo skull at the door of his lodge reading Ella Wheeler's "Poems of Passion," ever and anon, mostly anon, pausing to reflect upon the eccentricities of modern authors. Beefeater approaching from the east, travel stained, foot-sore and weary.

HUNGRY BEAR: How now, Beefeater, whither
journeyest thou?
BEEFEATER: I halt me here For many weary
days,
And nights wherein mosquitoes gave no rest,
I've hoofed it from our old abiding place
Beyond the mad Missouri's auburn tide.
I gat me there that once before I die,
My centripetal feet again might tread
The sunny paths of boyhood's happy days.
Say, hast thou plate of cold, sliced dog in store,
Or parboiled tripe whose odor holds its grip?
For three long days have I not tasted food,
And my bereaved stomach surely thinks
My throat is cut, or else some tapeworm gaunt,
Hath taken lodgment further up the gulch,
To gobble up the food it else would get.
Trot out your provender my smoke-tanned
chief,
And see me do my mastication act
HUNGRY BEAR: Pray sit you down Beefeater,
and my squaw
Shall place the needed hash within your grasp.
How found you matters at our once loved home?
BEEFEATER: All changed, most noble sachem,
such a change
As those sad, suppurating eyes of thine
Would tire and swim in tears to gaze upon.
I first betook me to the silvery stream
The pale faced settlers call Dried Apple creek—
A name bestowed, methinks because it swells
When heaven pours its damp wet moisture
down.
There where we used to hunt the bounding deer
And paleface scalps, and Yankee herds of kine,
And other necessaries of our life,
I found great fields of waving wheat and corn,
And fences up on one of which I sat
But gat me down again with wondrous haste
When I discovered 'twas of barb-ed wire),
And armies great of stock, and lodges neat,
In which dwelt families all looking fat,
As it the country quite agreed with them.
HUNGRY BEAR: I' faith, but this is sad! It
makes my heart,
Feel sore as cringing infant newly spanked!
And found you nothing there to tenderly
Recall remembrances of long ago?
BEEFEATER: Nothing at all. From Apple creek
I walked
Up to the bench where once my teepee stood,
And as I drew anear my eyes bugged out
Like unto eyes of blooded black-and-tan
That paleface squaw so loves to hug and kiss,
For there a bustling city caught my eye;
A city with its boulevards and streets
And blocks of brick, and patent cast iron fence,
And steeples punching at the azure sky,
And stores where merchandise is bartered for
The ready cash or promises to pay,
And schools 'round which the merry children
romped
In childish play, or lolled within the shade
Of high board fence and marbles played for
keeps
Where teacher's watchful eye could reach them
not.
I strolled into the alleys where the smell
Which smote my proud proboscis token gave,
That I could strike a mess of cast out grub,
And, as I walked I thought I recognized
The very spot where I was given birth,
But oh! how changed! Where once my loved
home stood
An hotel rears its bold roof plain inscribed
With ponderous words that he who reads may
run.
I strolled in sorrow 'round the sacred spot
And sought the rear where once my pony grazed,
But 'stead of fragrant grasses there I smelt
The balmy breath of unchaste cotton sock
By boarders cast from windows over head,
When rudely wrested from drouth stricken feet.
HUNGRY BEAR: Methinks that such a doleful
sight as this,
Would paralyze and break you square in two.
And our paleface invaders; did they seem
As mummies from the ancient catacombs,
Bereft of active life—pray did they seem
To lack a spirit of git-up-an'-git—
Or did they whoop 'em up Eliza Jane?
BEEFEATER: Dead, say you? Is the frightened
lover dead,
Whom eager dog pursues adown the path?
Is that man dead who in a field appears
But three short jumps ahead of angry bull?
Were you dead, noble sachem, when you rose
From off that hornet's nest last summertide?
Dead? Not if I have got the term to rights!
Such rushing life I ne'er beheld before
Excepting when the troops of Father Great
Would whoop us up across the grassy sward
In olden days of sanguinary war.
By some wise act of those who legislate
The seat of government has squatted there.
A little patch of land which in our day
Was valued not at tinker's spiteful damn
Is now regarded worth pure gold enough
To balance off our agent's yearly fake.
HUNGRY BEAR: Dids't see no old acquaintances
among
The busy people congregated there?
BEEFEATER: Aye, that I did. Upon the busy
street,
I ran right in to Denny Hannafin,
Cavortin' 'round with toney store clothes on,
Smoking cigars, and looking sleek and fat
As though his pale, blonde skin was full of pie,
And smiling till the corners of his mouth
Were ever shaking hands most socially
Bound on the back of his aesthetic neck.
And Colonel Thompson, too, the bold brunette,
And Major Woods, and Danny Eisenberg,
And old Jack Waldon with the drooping bust,
Carey, Joe Dietrich, Richards, Jackman, and—
Oh, well, a score of others, but see here,
That lunch 'haint showed up yet, and I'm too
weak
To longer talk until I fill me up.
Pray tell your squaw to sling the stuff in sight.

List of Letters

Remaining uncalled for in the Bismarck, D. T. postoffice for the week ending Saturday, July 14, 1883.

Adams Chas H	**A** Anderson Mrs Jane
Boardman Clint	**B** Bagley E D
Bock H J	Bertram Henry
Bender J C	Bonner J H
Byrne M	Barry S M
Cook Charles S	**C** Court Charlie
Causby Mrs Emma	Conlan Mrs H
Cheastra G L	Carr Oliver G 2
Carter W P	Coburn William
Dutz C	**D** Daily E W
Estlack A W	**E**
Farwell Major J C	**F** Fetzer James
Granieng Hans	**G** Grassey John
Hoyt Charles	**H** Hanney Geo P
Haas J P	Hidinger J T
Howe Miss Tillie	
Iedel Jun R	**I**
Jones C B S	**J** John Edward
Johnson John W	Jenson John P
Kuth J H	**K** Keth John
Kelly T A	
Leggett Clell 2	**L** Luebkert Ernst
Loomis Loyld	
McCullough J	**M** Mudge Miss Minnie
McMurray T S	
Narlen A Z	**N**
Otis H W 3	**O** O'Donnell J
Perry Charles C 2	**P** Payne Eva L 2
Parker Edward 2	Payne Roy E
Sharp Joseph W 2	**S** Saturstrum John A
Sanders Miss Fannie	
Schmidt Mima	Shauss Mrs M T
Sinder Rev L E	Strunberg A
Terry Frank T	**T** Tettensor Joseph 2
Lowne William H	Thompson James C
Vanderdown Jonathan	**V**
Warring Miss Trixie	**W** Webster William H
White Thomas H	Wadsworth Mark 2
Webber J C	Westman Isaac Alfred
Wood Alice	

If not called for in thirty days they will be sent to Dead Letter office, Washington, D C.

Persons calling for the above will please say "Advertised" and give date of list.

C. A. LOUNSBERRY, Postmaster.

Notice of Special Election.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special election has been called by the Board of County Commissioners of Burleigh county, D. T., and that such election will be held in the several election precincts of Burleigh county, Dakota territory, on Tuesday the 14th day of August, 1883, for the purpose of submitting to the people of said county the question whether Burleigh county will borrow one hundred thousand dollars to aid in the erection of the Capitol Building for the territory of Dakota in the city of Bismarck and levy a tax of three mills on the dollar on the taxable property of said county for a period of ten years beginning in 1883.

The question to be submitted to the people at such election is.

Shall Burleigh county borrow one hundred thousand dollars to aid in the construction of the Capitol Building for Dakota territory and levy a special tax of three mills on the dollar on all taxable property for a period of ten years commencing in 1883 for the purpose of paying said sum?

Also to see if the people of Burleigh county will authorize the County Commissioners to purchase a farm for Poor-house purposes, said farm to contain not less than one hundred and sixty acres of land and to erect buildings thereon and to levy a tax for the same, not to exceed six thousand dollars

Polling places in the several precincts are fixed and established as follows, and the following named persons as judges of election:

Precinct No. 1: Court house. Judges: O. S. Goff, P. F. Mallory, J. H. Marshall.

Precinct No. 4: House of W. E. Caball. Judges: W. E. Cahall, Dan Manning, Thomas A. Foster.

Precinct No. 1: House of O. H. Beal. Judges: Albert Beal, Charles Rust, Wm. Thurston.

Precinct No. 2: Green house Judges: J. R. Deckard, E. C. Ford, O. H. Will.

Precinct No. 2: At store of Richards & Corey, Menoken. Judges: L. O. Stevens, Leonard Lucas jr, W. B. Marston.

Precinct No. 2: House of C. A. Galloway. Judges, Walter Breen, Geo. Joy, J. F. Wallace.

Precinct No 3: At Postoffice at Painted Woods

Judges, H F Wogan, Samuel Peterson and K. W. Adams

E M FULLER, County Clerk.   E S. NEAL, Chairman of Board of Commissioners

Dated Bismarck, Dakota Territory, July 7, 1883.   6 10

Notice of Contest.

UNITED STATES Land Office at Bismarck, D. T., June 15, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Leroy Squier against Joseph J. Caughlan for abandoning his homestead entry No 1188, dated Dec. 1, 1882, upon the northeast quarter of section 8, township 137, range 78, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 8th day of August, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

3 8   J. A. REA, Register.

Notice of Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T. June 21, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Truman F. Waldorp against James A. Caughlan for abandoning his homestead entry No. 303, dated May 2, 1881, upon the e½ of the se¼ of section 26, township 139, range 78, in Burleigh county, Dakota territory, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2d day of August, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

3-7   JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Homestead Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T. June 8, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Geo. W. Bradford against Charles E. Pounds, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 827, dated July 24, 1882, upon the nw¼ of section 20, town 139, range 76, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of July, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

2-7   JOHN A. REA, Register.

WEBSTER & JAMISON, Attorneys for contestant.

Notice of Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., June 18, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Benjamin F. Peregoy against Crawford Livingston for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No 58 dated June 11, 1878, upon the sw¼ of section 4, township 138, range 78, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Livingston did not break the required five acres the first year nor has he broken an acre since or caused the same to be broken, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 13th day of August, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

3-8pd   JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T. May 2. 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Harry V. Wetherby against Richard F. Ellis for abandoning his homestead entry No. 282, dated April 11, 1881, upon the southwest quarter of section 8, town 139, range 78, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of June, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.   JOHN A. REA, Register.

WEBSTER & JAMESON Attorneys for Plaintiff,   51-3

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., June 9, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver, on the 24th day of July, 1883, at 11 o'clock, a. m., viz:

John Dickson.

Homestead application No. 325 for the sw¼ section 22, town 140, range 81 west, 5 p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz.; Melvin Clark, Charles Clark, John Nickols and Solomon Sunderland, all of Bismarck, D. T.

2-7pd   JOHN A. REA, Register.

Probate Notice.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of J. Fraley Smith, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Wm. H. Smith has filed with the judge of this court, a petition praying for letters of administration of the estate of J. Fraley Smith, deceased, and that Friday, the 27th day of July, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, being a day of a regular term of this court, at the office of the judge of probate, in the city of Bismarck, county of Burleigh, has been set for hearing said petition, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause why the said petition should not be granted.

Dated June 27th, 1883.

4-6   CARL T. PETERSON, Probate Judge.

Notice of Timber Culture Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., May 18, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Frank E. Snyder against Henry H. Wernse for failure to comply with law as to Timber-Culture entry No. 203, dated August 14, 1880, upon the southeast quarter section 30, township 139, range 76, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to a cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the claimant "has failed to do or cause to be done any breaking whatever within a year after the date of said filing and thereafter before the date herein," the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 18th day of July, 1883, at 11 o'clock. a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.   JOHN A. REA,

Haight & Little,   Register.

Attorneys for contestant.   1-6

U. S. LAND OFFICE Bismarck, D.T., June 28, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Chas. D. Rodgers against Ransom W Rockwell for failure to comply with law as to timber-culture entry No. 314, dated June 22, 1881, upon the southwest quarter section 18, township 139, range 77, in Burleigh county, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that Ransom W. Rockwell wholly failed to break or cause to be broken the five acres of land required to be broken the second year after entry and wholly failed to cultivate or cause to be cultivated any portion of the said tract of land the second year after said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 10th day of August, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.   JOHN A. REA, Register.

WEBSTER & JAMSON, Contestant's Attorneys.   4-9

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., June 8, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver on the 23d day of July, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., viz:

Gottlieb W. Racek,

Homestead application No. 181 for the nw¼ of section 22, township 139, range 80 west, 5 p. m. and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John Pollock, Wm. Thompson, Matthew Kanaugh and George Elder all of Bismarck, Burleigh county, Dakota.

2-7   J. A. REA, Register,

Notice of Final Proof

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D T., June 4, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver July 18, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m. viz:

Luther E. Pierce,

Preemption declaratory statement No. 723 for southwest quarter of section 8, township 139, range 79 west, 5 p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Isaac East, Alexander McAskel, Harry Conklin and Thomas Welsh, all of Bismarck, Dakota.

1-6 pd   JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice—Timber Culture.

U. S. LAND OFFICE BISMARCK, D. T. June 25, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Chas. W. Rawlings against Herbert G. Lyttle for failure to comply with law as to timber-culture entry No. 545, dated June 14, 1882, upon the sw¼, section 4, township 139, range 77, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to cancellation of said entry: contestant alleging that said Herbert G. Lyttle has failed to break five acres upon said claim the first year as required by law or caused the same to be broken: the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 13th day of August, 1883, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

GRAY & GRAY,   JOHN A. REA,
Attorneys for Contestant.   Register

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES Land office at Bismarck, D. T. June 6, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver July 22, 1883, viz:

Peter Cox,

Homestead application No. 147 for the south west quarter section 4, township 138, range 79 west, 5 p. m. and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Jacob A. Fields, Fred Roberts, James Kervin and D. O. Preston, all of Bismarc Burleigh county, D. T.

1-6   JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D T., June 19, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver on the 6th day of August, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., viz:

Mary J. Cook, formerly Mary J. Gordon,

Homestead application No. 161 for the sw¼ of section 4, town 139, range 80 west, 5 p. m., and names the following as her witnesses, viz: John Millett, James Emmons, G. H Rhael and Chas Cook, all of Bismarck, D. T.

3-8pd   J. A. REA, Register

Notice of Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T., June 6, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Frank P. Bonham against Manford Burley for abandoning his homestead entry No. 1083, dated Oct. 22, 1882, upon the southeast quarter of section 2, township 138 north, range 77 west, in Burleigh County, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 34th day of July, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

WEBSTER & JAMISON, Attorneys for Contestant.   2-6

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, Third Judicial District. Burleigh County, ss. In District Court within and for said Burleigh County.

John A. Stoyell vs. John McDonald, Summons.

The Territory of Dakota sends greeting to John McDonald, defendant.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff, which is filed with the clerk of said district court and to serve a copy of your answer upon the subscribers at their office in the city of Bismarck, D. T., within thirty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer this complaint within that time the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, with interest thereon from the first day of June, 1882, besides the costs of this action.

Dated at Bismarck this 25th day of May, 1883.

STOYELL & EDGERLY,
3-9   Plaintiff's Attorneys, Bismarck, D. T.

Notice of Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., June 18, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by William W. Willcox against Edward Thompson for abandoning his homestead entry No. 1189, dated November 10, 1882, upon the ne¼ of section 22, town 139, range 75, in Burleigh county Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 10th day of August, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

FRANK M. HOSIER, Attorney for contestant.   3-8pd

Probate Notice.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, In Probate Court.

In the matter of the guardianship of Bertha E. Smith and J. Frailey Smith, minors.

Notice is hereby given that Wm. H. Smith has filed with the judge of this court, a petition praying for letters of guardianship of Bertha E. Smith and J Frailey Smith, minors, and that Friday, the 27th day of July, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, being a day of a regular term of this court, at the office of the judge of probate, in the city of Bismarck, county of Burleigh, has been set for hearing said petition, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause why said petition should not be granted.

Dated June 27th, 1883

4-6   CARL T. PETERSON, Probate Judge.

Notice of Timber Culture Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE Bismarck, D. T., June 25, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by George M. Macnider against Charles W. Murray, jr., for failure to comply with law as to Timber-Culture Entry No. 216 dated September 30, 1880, upon the northeast quarter, section 10, township 137, range 79, in Burleigh County, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Murray has wholly failed to break or caused to be broken five acres of the said land during the first and second years subsequent to said filing or at any time whatever since said filing and has otherwise wholly failed to comply with the provisions of the timber culture laws the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of August 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

4-9pd   JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., June 25 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver on the 10th day of August, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., viz:

Walter H. Bragg.

Homestead application No. 1,141, for the ne¼ section 12, town 138 range 77 w 5 p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Oscar Ball, M. E. Berridge, William Ford and Joseph Smith, all of Sterling, D. T.

4-9pd   JOHN A. REA. Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T. June 23, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver on the 9th day of August, 1883, at 11 o'clock p. m., viz:

Thomas Welsh.

Homestead application No. 171, for the ne¼ sec. 8, town 139, range 79w, 5 a. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Alexander McAskill, Luther Pierce, Jeremiah Mullen and Jack Waldron all of Bismarck, D. T.

4-9   JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D.T., May 29, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office, before the register and receiver, July 8, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., viz;

Martin D. Murray,

Homestead entry No. 851, for the sw¼ section 28, town 146, range 84 w 5th p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: W. W. McKay, W. F. Lewis, J. H. Atherton and Jas. Thompson, all of Fort Stevenson, Stevens county, D. T.   JOHN A. REA,

52-5pd   Register.

Notice of Contest.

UNITED STATES Land Office, Bismarck, D. T., July 2, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by John Weidrt against Jonathan H. Stevenson for abandoning his homestead entry No. 633, dated May 13, 1883, upon the nw¼ of section 2, township 142 n, range 80 w, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 21st day of August, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment

HAIGHT & LITTLE,   JOHN A. REA,
Attorneys for Contestant.   Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES Land Office at Bismarck, D. T., June 14, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver, July 26, 1883, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

John F. Wallace.

Pre-emption declaratory statement No. 648 for the sw¼, Sec 22, Town 140, Range 80w, 5 p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John Breen, George Joy, Edward Sloan and Thomas Gandy, all of Bismarck, D. T.

2-7   JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T. July 2, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver, August 16 1883, at 11 o'clock A. M., viz:

W. H. McKinney,

Homestead Application No. 923 for the sw¼ of section 22, town 138, range 79 west, 5 p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: B. L. Sprague, Jacob Peterson, J. Bates and Martin Anderson, all of Bismarck, D. T.

5-10pd   JOHN A. REA. Register.

Probate Notice.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, in Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Geo. B. Wilson deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Harris Gleason has filed with the judge of this court, a petition, praying for letters of administration, of the estate of Geo. B Wilson, deceased, and that Thursday, the 26th day of July, 1883, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, being a day of a special term of this court, at the office of the judge of probate, in the city of Bismarck, county of Burleigh, has been set for hearing said petition, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause why the said petition should not be granted.

CARL T. PETERSON, Probate Judge.

Dated Bismarck. July 5, 1883.   d86w6 9

DAVID STEWART, Attorney for Petitioner.

NOTICE.

Yesterday morning's TRIBUNE contains the announcement that Mr. Wm. Pye, Sr., offers to sell block 58 of the original plat of the city of Bismarck for $25,000. This is to warn intending purchasers that title to lots 11 and 12 of said block rests only in me.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

Bismarck, June 15, 1883.   d3tw3t

J. A. HAIGHT.   C. B. LITTLE.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Union Block, corner Main and Third streets.

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES Land Office at Bismarck, D. T. July 13, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver August 27, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., viz:

John C. Pollock.

Homestead application No. 2,222 for the s w ¼ sec 14, town 139, range 80 w 5th p m, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John F Wallace, Frederick Leile, William Morris and G W Rasick, all of Bismarck, D. T.

6-11   JOHN A. REA, Register.

DR. H. B. McGOWAN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Main street, corner Fourth.

J. F. FORT & G. L. FORT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
One door west of Postoffice, up stairs.

SHORT LINE.

The use of the term "Short Line" in connection with the corporate name of a great road, conveys an idea of just what is required by the traveling public—a Short Line, Quick Time and the Best of accommodations—all of which are furnished by the greatest railway in America

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.

It owns and operates over 4,500 miles of road in Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota; and as its main lines, branches and connections reach all the great business centres of the Northwest and Far West, it naturally answers the description of Short Line, and Best Route between

Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis.
Chicago, Milwaukee, La Crosse and Winona.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Aberdeen, and Ellendale.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Eau Claire and Stillwater.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Wausau and Merrill.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Beaver Dam and Oshkosh.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Waukesha and Oconomowoc.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Madison and Prairie du Chien.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Owatonna and Faribault.
Chicago, Beloit, Janesville and Mineral Point.
Chicago, Elgin, Rockford and Dubuque.
Chicago, Clinton, Rock Island and Cedar Rapids.
Chicago, Council Bluffs and Omaha.
Chicago, Sioux City, Sioux Falls and Yankton.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Mitchell and Chamberlaine.
Rock Island, Dubuque, St. Paul and Minneapolis.
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S. S. Merrill, Gen'l Manager   A. V. H. Carpenter, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. T. Clark, Gen'l Supt   Geo. H. Heafford, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent.

$30,000 for $2.

58th

POPULAR MONTHLY DRAWING.

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

In the City of Louisville, on

Tuesday, July 31, 1883,

These drawings occur on the last day of each month (Sundays excepted).

Repeated adjudication by Federal and State Courts have placed this Company beyond the controversy of the law. To this Company belongs the sole honor of having inaugurated the only plan by which their drawings are proven honest and fair beyond question.

N. B.—The Company has now on hand a large capital and reserve fund Read carefully the list of prizes for the

JULY DRAWING.

1 Prize...	$30,000	100 Prizes	$100 ea	$10,000
1 Prize..	10,000	200 Prizes	50 ea	10,000
1 Prize..	5,000	600 Prizes	20 ea	12,000
10 Pri's $1,000 ea	10,000	1,000 Prices	10 ea	10,000
20 Prizes 500 ea	10,000			

9 Prizes $300 ea. Approximation Prizes, $2,700
9 Prizes 200 ea. " " 1,800
8 Prizes 100 ea, " " 900

1,960 Prizes, $112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets $1.
27 Tickets, $50 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit Money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POSTOFFICE ORDER. Orders of $5 and upwards, by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to R. M. Boardman, Courier Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R'Y AND THE "FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

The above is a correct map of the

ALBERT LEA ROUTE,

and its immediate connections. Through Trains daily From ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS TO CHICAGO. without change, connecting with all lines EAST and SOUTHEAST.

The only line running Through Cars between MINNEAPOLIS and DES MOINES, Iowa.

Through Trains between MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS, connecting in Union Depot for all Points South & Southwest. Close connections made with St. P., M.& M., N. P. and St. P. & Duluth Railroads, from and to all points North and North-West.

REMEMBER! PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS on all night Trains. Through Tickets, and baggage checked to destination. For time tables, rate of fare, etc., call upon nearest Ticket Agent, or address

S. F. BOYD, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Ag't, Minneapolis.

FREE TO F. A. M. Beautiful Colored Engraving, Showing the Ancient Temple and Masonic Matters recently discovered in Mexico; also, the large new Illustrated Catalogue of Masonic books and goods, with bottom prices; also particulars of the very lucrative business offered F.A.M. REDDING & CO., Masonic Publishers and Manufacturers, 731 Broadway, New York

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples and Face Grubs, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sores, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weakness and Irregularities, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Juandice, Affections of the Liver, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia and General Debility.

A course of Burdock Blood Bitters will satisfy the most skeptical that it is the Greatest Blood Purifier on earth. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Directions in eleven languages. PRICE, $1.00.

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Railway is the OLD ESTABLISHED SHORT LINE And the UNITED STATES FAST MAIL ROUTE It is the Great Thoroughfare from and to

CHICAGO

And all points in Northern *Illinois*, Central, Eastern and Northwestern *Iowa*, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, *Dakota*, Manitoba, Central and Northern *Nebraska*, *Colorado*, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, *California*, *Oregon*, Washington Territory, *British Columbia*, China, Japan, the Sandwich Islands, *Australia*, *New Zealand*, and all principal points in the

NORTH, NORTHWEST and WEST.

With its own lines it traverses Northern ILLINOIS, Central and Northern IOWA, WISCONSIN, Northern MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, and Central DAKOTA. It offers to the traveler all accommodations that can be offered by any railroad. Its train service equals that of any road; their speed is as great as comfort and safety will permit; they make close connections in union depots at junction and terminal points with the leading railroads of the West and Northwest, and offer to those that use them

SPEED, COMFORT AND SAFETY

At CHICAGO it makes close connection with all other railroads at that city. It runs PALACE SLEEPING CARS on all through trains, PARLOR CARS on its principal routes, and NORTH-WESTERN DINING CARS on its COUNCIL BLUFFS and on its ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS through day express trains.

If you wish the Best Traveling Accommodations you will buy your Tickets by this route AND WILL TAKE NONE OTHER.

For rates for single or round trip tickets and for full information in regard to all parts of the West, North and Northwest, write to General Passenger Agent, at Chicago, Ill.

All Coupon Ticket Agents sell Tickets by this Line.

J. D. LAYNG, Gen. Sup't.   MARVIN HUGHITT, 2d Vice-Pres and Gen. Manager.
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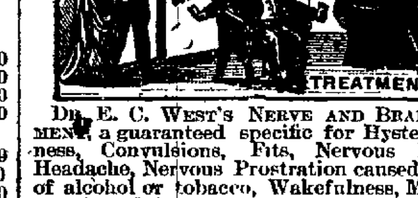
NERVOUS DEBILITY!



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses, and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contain one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxe for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

WOODARD, CLARK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention

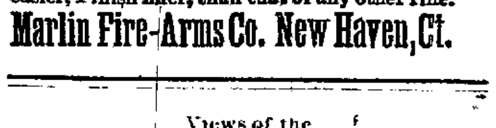
2

A TRUE assistant to nature in restoring the system to perfect health, thus enabling it to resist disease, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

COCHRAN, GA.—Dr. A. J. Lamb says: "I never met with a remedy that gave more satisfaction in cases of debility and prostration than Brown's Iron Bitters."

OWENTON, KY.—Rev. J. W. Waldrop says: "Brown's Iron Bitters greatly relieved me of general debility and indigestion."

MARLIN MAGAZINE RIFLE



45 Govt. and 40-60 Grain Cartridges. Very *Strong*. Perfectly *Safe*.

THE BEST RIFLE in the world for Large Game. Shooting more accurate, Model more beautiful, Manipulation easier, Finish finer, than that of any other rifle.

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Views of the YELLOWSTONE, Bad Lands, BLACK HILLS and Upper Missouri, Including all points of interest on the line of the North Pacific Railroad, published by F. JAY HAYNES Official Photographer N. P. R. R., Fargo. D. T. Catalogues free.

Mandan Meat Market!

PARKIN & BADGER, Proprietor

Dealer in fresh and salt meats of all kinds, poultry and game. Hides and furs of all kinds bought.

Main Street, Mandan D. T.

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[illegible]

Smiles to be Sandwiched in with the Solemnities of Sunday.

"Yes, give us fun and laughter,
And hand the smile around;
We cannot laugh much after
They put us in the ground."

A son of President Tyler has been detected trying to pay his board bill with a fraudulent check. How much more noble and manly it would have been to slide down the lightning rod at night and skip out through the alley.

Now doth the modest rustic maid,
Far from the city's clanging noise,
Plunge in the brooklet 'neath the shade,
And swim dog-fashion like the boys.

Mr. David Davis calls interviewers "the buzzards of the press." Well, the boys have a hefty old carcass to work on when they swoop down on Davy.

The trade dollar is an orphan—it has lost its par.

We sat by the river, you and I,
In the sweet summer time long ago—
And I thought I with bashfulness would die
When you begged me then to leave the place and go.
But ah! while I would I could not skip,
And I cursed the mocking river rushing by,
For in the bosom of my pants a rip
There lurked which could not fail to catch your eye.
So there I sat and blushed and tried to talk,
And listened to the murmuring water's song,
And acted like a boobish rustic gawk,
And longed for linen duster ten feet long,
Until the evening's lengthening shadows fell,
And you drove me from you with a wearied smile
Deep in my memory will ever dwell,
How I backwards walked for nearly half a mile.
—From "How I Lost Her," by Billy Bell.

Beefeater's Return.

SCENE. Indian village on the Yellowstone. The sun just sinking for an evening bath in a damp cloud in the western horizon. Squaws, pappooses, emaciated dogs, gleaming beef bones, tribal odors and other aboriginal delicacies scattered about in picturesque confusion. Hungry Bear, sachem of the tribe, discovered sitting on a buffalo skull at the door of his lodge reading Ella Wheeler's "Poems of Passion," ever and anon, mostly anon, pausing to reflect upon the eccentricities of modern authors. Beefeater approaching from the east, travel stained, foot-sore and weary.

HUNGRY BEAR: How now, Beefeater, whither journeyest thou?
BEEFEATER: I halt me here For many weary days,
And nights wherein mosquitoes gave no rest,
I've hoofed it from our old abiding place
Beyond the mad Missouri's auburn tide.
I gat me there that once before I die,
My centripetal feet again might tread
The sunny paths of boyhood's happy days.
Say, hast thou plate of cold, sliced dog in store,
Or parboiled tripe whose odor holds its grip?
For three long days have I not tasted food,
And my bereaved stomach surely thinks
My throat is cut, or else some tapeworm gaunt,
Hath taken lodgment farther up the gulch,
To gobble up the food it else would get.
Trot out your provender, my smoke-tanned chief,
And see me do my mastication act.
HUNGRY BEAR: Pray sit you down, Beefeater, and my squaw
Shall place the needed hash within your grasp.
How found you matters at our once loved home?
BEEFEATER: All changed, most noble sachem, such a change
As those sad, suppurating eyes of thine
Would tire and swim in tears to gaze upon.
I first betook me to the silvery stream
The pale faced settlers call Dried Apple creek—
A name bestowed, methinks, because it swells
When heaven pours its damp, wet moisture down.
There where we used to hunt the bounding deer
And paleface scalps, and Yankee herds of kine,
And other necessaries of our life,
I found great fields of waving wheat and corn,
And fences (up on one of which I sat
But gat me down again with wondrous haste
When I discovered 'twas of barb-ed wire),
And armies great of stock, and lodges neat,
In which dwelt families all looking fat,
As if the country quite agreed with them.
HUNGRY BEAR: I' faith, but this is sad! It makes my heart,
Feel sore as cringing infant newly spanked!
And found you nothing there to tenderly
Recall remembrances of long ago?
BEEFEATER: Nothing at all. From Apple creek I walked
Up to the bench where once my teepee stood,
And as I drew anear my eyes bugged out
Like unto eyes of blooded black-and-tan
That paleface squaw so loves to hug and kiss,
For there a bustling city caught my eye;
A city with its boulevards and streets
And blocks of brick, and patent cast iron fence,
And steeples punching at the azure sky,
And stores where merchandise is bartered for
The ready cash or promises to pay,
And schools 'round which the merry children romped
In childish play, or lolled within the shade
Of high board fence and marbles played for keeps
Where teacher's watchful eye could reach them not.
I strolled into the alleys where the smell
Which smote my proud proboscis token gave,
That I could strike a mess of cast out grub,
And as I walked I thought I recognized
The very spot where I was given birth,
But oh! how changed! Where once my loved home stood
An hotel rears its bold roof plain inscribed
With ponderous words that he who reads may run.
I strolled in sorrow 'round the sacred spot
And sought the rear where once my pony grazed,
But 'stead of fragrant grasses there I smelt
The balmy breath of unchaste cotton socks
By boarders cast from windows over head,
When rudely wrested from drouth stricken feet.
HUNGRY BEAR: Methinks that such a doleful sight as this,
Would paralyze and break you square in two.
And our paleface invaders; did they seem
As mummies from the ancient catacombs,
Bereft of active life—pray did they seem
To lack a spirit of git-up-an'-git—
Or did they whoop 'em up Eliza Jane?
BEEFEATER: Dead, say you? Is the frightened over dead,
Whom eager dog pursues adown the path?
Is that man dead who in a field appears
But three short jumps ahead of angry bull?
Were you dead, noble sachem, when you rose
From off that hornet's nest last summertide?
Dead? Not if I have got the term to rights!
Such rushing life I ne'er beheld before
Excepting when the troops of Father Great
Would whoop us up across the grassy sward
In olden days of sanguinary war.
By some wise act of those who legislate
The seat of government has squatted there.
A little patch of land which in our day
Was valued not at tinker's spiteful damn
Is now regarded worth pure gold enough
To balance off our agent's yearly fake.
HUNGRY BEAR: Didn't see no old acquaintances among
The busy people congregated there?
BEEFEATER: Aye, that I did. Upon the busy street,
I ran right in to Denny Hannafin,
Cavortin' 'round with toney store clothes on,
Smoking cigars, and looking sleek and fat
As though his pale, blonde skin was full of pie,
And smiling till the corners of his mouth
Were ever shaking hands most socially
Round on the back of his aesthetic neck.
And Colonel Thompson, too, the bold brunette,
And Major Woods, and Danny Eisenberg,
And old Jack Waldon with the drooping bust,
Carey, Joe Dietrich, Richards, Jackman, and—
Oh, well, a score of others, but see here,
That lunch 'haint showed up yet, and I'm too weak
To longer talk until I fill me up.
Pray tell your squaw to sling the stuff in sight.

List of Letters

Remaining uncalled for in the Bismarck, D. T. postoffice for the week ending Saturday, July 14, 1883.

Adams Chas H	A Anderson Mrs Jane
Boardman Clint	B Bagley E D
Bock H J	Bertram Henry
Bender J C	Bonner J H
Byrne M	Barry S M
Cook Charles S	C Court Charlie
Causby Mrs Emma	Conlan Mrs H
Cheastra G L	Carr Oliver G 2
Carter W P	Coburn William
Dutz C	D Daily E W
Estlack A W	E
Farwell Major J C	F Fetzer James
Granenig Hans	G Grassey John
Hoyt Charles	H Hanney Geo P
Haas J P	Hidinger J T
Howe Miss Tillie	
Iedel Jim R	I
Jones C B S	J John Edward
Johnson John W	Jenson John P
Kuth J H	K Keth John
Kelly T A	
Leggett Clell 2	L Luebkert Ernst
Loomis Loyld	
McCullough J	M Mudge Miss Minnie
McMurray T S	
Narren A Z	N
Otis H W 3	O O'Donnell J
Perry Charles C 2	P Payne Eva L 2
Parker Edward 2	Payne Roy E
Sharp Joseph W 2	S Saturstrum John A
Sanders Miss Fannie	
Schmidt Mima	Shauss Mrs M T
Sinder Rev L E	Strunberg A
Terry Frank T	T Tettensor Joseph 2
Lowne William H	Thompson James C
Vanderdown Jonathan	V
Warring Miss Trixie	W Webster William H
White Thomas H	Wadsworth Mark 2
Webber J C	Westman Isaac Alfred
Wood Alice	

If not called for in thirty days they will be sent to Dead Letter office, Washington, D C.
Persons calling for the above will please say "Advertised" and give date of list.

C. A. LOUNSBERRY, Postmaster.

Notice of Special Election.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special election has been called by the Board of County Commissioners of Burleigh county, D. T., and that such election will be held in the several election precincts of Burleigh county, Dakota territory, on Tuesday the 14th day of August, 1883, for the purpose of submitting to the people of said county the question whether Burleigh county will borrow one hundred thousand dollars to aid in the erection of the Capitol Building for the territory of Dakota in the city of Bismarck and levy a tax of three mills on the dollar on the taxable property of said county for a period of ten years beginning in 1883.

The question to be submitted to the people at such election is:

Shall Burleigh county borrow one hundred thousand dollars to aid in the construction of the Capitol Building for Dakota territory and levy a special tax of three mills on the dollar on all taxable property for a period of ten years commencing in 1883 for the purpose of paying said sum?

Also to see if the people of Burleigh county will authorize the County Commissioners to purchase a farm for Poor-house purposes, said farm to contain not less than one hundred and sixty acres of land and to erect buildings thereon and to levy a tax for the same, not to exceed six thousand dollars.

Polling places in the several precincts are fixed and established as follows, and the following named persons as judges of election:

Precinct No. 1: Court house. Judges: O. S. Goff, P. F. Mallory, J. H. Marshall.

Precinct No. 1: House of W. E. Cahall. Judges: W. E. Cahall, Dan Manning, Thomas A. Foster.

Precinct No. 1: House of O. H. Beal. Judges: Albert Beal, Charles Rust, Wm. Thurston.

Precinct No. 2: Green house. Judges: J. R. Deckard, E. C. Ford, O. H. Will.

Precinct No. 2: At store of Richards & Cofey, Menoken. Judges: L. O. Stevens, Leonard Lucas jr., W. B. Marston.

Precinct No. 2: House of C. A. Galloway. Judges, Walter Breen, Geo. Joy, J. F. Wallace.

Precinct No. 3: At Postoffice at Painted Woods.

Judges, H. F. Wogan, Samuel Peterson and K. W. Adams.

E. M. FULLER, County Clerk. E. S. NEAL, Chairman of Board of Commissioners.

Dated Bismarck, Dakota Territory, July 7, 1883. 6 10

Notice of Contest.

UNITED STATES Land Office at Bismarck, D. T., June 15, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Leroy Squier against Joseph J. Caughlan for abandoning his homestead entry No. 1188, dated Dec. 1, 1882, upon the northeast quarter of section 8, township 137, range 78, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 8th day of August, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

3-8 J. A. REA, Register.

Notice of Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T. June 21, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Truman F. Waldorf against James A. Caughran for abandoning his homestead entry No. 303, dated May 2, 1881, upon the e½ of the se¼ of section 26, township 139, range 78, in Burleigh county, Dakota territory, with a view to the cancellation of said entry: the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2d day of August, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

3-7 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Homestead Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T. June 8, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Geo. W. Bradford against Charles E. Pounds, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 827, dated July 24, 1882, upon the nw¼ of section 20, town 139, range 76, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of July, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

2-7 JOHN A. REA, Register.
WEBSTER & JAMISON, Attorneys for contestant.

Notice of Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., June 18, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Benjamin F. Peregoy against Crawford Livingston for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No 58 dated June 11, 1878, upon the sw¼ of section 4, township 138, range 78, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Livingston did not break the required five acres the first year nor has he broken an acre since or caused the same to be broken, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 13th day of August, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

3-8pd JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T. May 2, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Harry V. Wetherby against Richard F. Ellis for abandoning his homestead entry No. 282, dated April 11, 1881, upon the southwest quarter of section 8, town 139, range 78, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of June, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. JOHN A. REA, Register.

WEBSTER & JAMESON, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 51-3

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., June 9, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver, on the 24th day of July, 1883, at 11 o'clock, a. m., viz:

John Dickson.

Homestead application No. 525 for the sw¼ section 22, town 140, range 81 west, 5 p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz.: Melvin Clark, Charles Clark, John Nickols and Solomon Sunderland, all of Bismarck, D. T.

2-7pd JOHN A. REA, Register.

Probate Notice.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, in Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of J. Fraley Smith, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Wm. H. Smith has filed with the judge of this court, a petition praying for letters of administration of the estate of J. Fraley Smith, deceased, and that Friday, the 27th day of July, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, being a day of a regular term of this court, at the office of the judge of probate, in the city of Bismarck, county of Burleigh, has been set for hearing said petition, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause why the said petition should not be granted.

Dated June 27th, 1883.

4-6 CARL T. PETERSON, Probate Judge.

Notice of Timber Culture Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., May 18, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Frank E. Snyder against Henry H. Wernse for failure to comply with law as to Timber-Culture entry No. 203, dated August 14, 1880, upon the southeast quarter section 30, township 139, range 76, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to a cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the claimant "has failed to do or cause to be done any breaking whatever within a year after the date of said filing and thereafter before the date herein," the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 18th day of July, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. JOHN A. REA,

Haight & Little, Register.
Attorneys for contestant. 1-6

U. S. LAND OFFICE Bismarck, D. T., June 28, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Chas. D. Rodgers against Ransom W Rockwell for failure to comply with law as to timber-culture entry No. 314, dated June 22, 1881, upon the southwest quarter section 18, township 139, range 77, in Burleigh county, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that Ranson W. Rockwell wholly failed to break or cause to be broken the five acres of land required to be broken the second year after entry and wholly failed to cultivate or cause to be cultivated any portion of the said tract of land the second year after said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 10th day of August, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. JOHN A. REA, Register.

WEBSTER & JAMSON, Contestant's Attorneys. 4-9

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., June 8, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver on the 23d day of July, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., viz:

Gottlieb W. Raeck,

Homestead application No. 181 for the nw¼ of section 22, township 139, range 80 west, 5 p. m. and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John Pollock, Wm. Thompson, Matthew Kanaugh and George Elder all of Bismarck, Burleigh county, Dakota.

2-7 J. A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., June 4, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver July 18, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m. viz:

Luther E. Pierce,

Preemption declaratory statement No. 724 for southwest quarter of section 8, township 139, range 79 west, 5 p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Isaac East, Alexander McAskel, Harry Conklin and Thomas Welsh, all of Bismarck, Dakota.

1-6pd JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice—Timber Culture.

U. S. LAND OFFICE BISMARCK, D. T. June 25, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Chas. W. Rawlings against Herbert G. Lyttle for failure to comply with law as to timber-culture entry No. 545, dated June 14, 1882, upon the sw¼, section 4, township 139, range 77, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to cancellation of said entry: contestant alleging that said Herbert G. Lyttle has failed to break five acres upon said claim the first year as required by law or caused the same to be broken; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 13th day of August, 1883, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

GRAY & GRAY, JOHN A. REA,
Attorneys for Contestant. Register

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES Land office at Bismarck, D. T. June 6, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver July 22, 1883, viz:

Peter Cox,

Homestead application No. 147 for the south west quarter section 4, township 138, range 79 west, 5 p. m. and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Jacob A. Fields, Fred Roberts, James Kervin and D. O. Preston, all of Bismarck Burleigh county, D. T.

1-6 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T. June 19, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver on the 6th day of August, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., viz:

Mary J. Cook, formerly Mary J. Gordon,

Homestead application No. 161 for the sw¼ of section 4, town 139, range 80 west, 5 p. m., and names the following as her witnesses, viz: John Millett, James Emmons, G. H. Rhael and Chas Cook, all of Bismarck, D. T.

3-8pd J. A. REA, Register

Notice of Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T., June 6, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Frank P. Bonham against Manford Burley for abandoning his homestead entry No. 1083, dated Oct. 22, 1882, upon the southeast quarter of section 2, township 138 north, range 77 west, in Burleigh County, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of July, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN A. REA, Register.
WEBSTER & JAMISON, Attorneys for Contestant. 2-6

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, Third Judicial District. Burleigh County, ss. In District Court within and for said Burleigh County.

John A. Stoyell vs. John McDonald. Summons.

The Territory of Dakota sends greeting to John McDonald, defendant.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff, which is filed with the clerk of said district court and to serve a copy of your answer upon the subscribers at their office in the city of Bismarck, D. T., within thirty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer this complaint within that time the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, with interest thereon from the first day of June, 1882, besides the costs of this action.

Dated at Bismarck this 25th day of May, 1883.

STOYELL & EDGERLY,
3-9 Plaintiff's Attorneys, Bismarck, D. T.

Notice of Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., June 18, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by William W. Willcox against Edward Thompson for abandoning his homestead entry No. 1139, dated November 10, 1882, upon the ne¼ of section 22, town 139, range 75, in Burleigh county Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 10th day of August, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN A. REA, Register.
FRANK M. HOSMER, 3 8pd
Attorney for contestant.

Probate Notice.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, In Probate Court.

In the matter of the guardianship of Bertha E. Smith and J. Fraley Smith, minors.

Notice is hereby given that Wm. H. Smith has filed with the judge of this court, a petition praying for letters of guardianship of Bertha E. Smith and J. Fraley Smith, minors, and that Friday, the 27th day of July, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, being a day of a regular term of this court, at the office of the judge of probate, in the city of Bismarck, county of Burleigh, has been set for hearing said petition, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause why said petition should not be granted.

Dated June 27th, 1883.

CARL T. PETERSON,
4-6 Probate Judge.

Notice of Timber Culture Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE Bismarck, D. T., June 25, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by George M. Macnider against Charles W. Murray, jr., for failure to comply with law as to Timber-Culture Entry No. 216 dated September 30, 1880, upon the northeast quarter, section 16, township 137, range 79, in Burleigh County, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Murray has wholly failed to break or caused to be broken five acres of the said land during the first and second years subsequent to said filing or at any time whatever since said filing and has otherwise wholly failed to comply with the provisions of the timber culture laws the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of August 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

4-9pd JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., June 25 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver on the 10th day of August, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., viz:

Walter H. Bragg.

Homestead application No. 1,141, for the ne¼ section 12, town 138 range 77 w 5 p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Oscar Ball, M. E. Berridge, William Ford and Joseph Smith, all of Sterling, D. T.

4-9pd JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T. June 23, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver on the 9th day of August, 1883, at 11 o'clock p. m., viz:

Thomas Welsh.

Homestead application No. 171, for the ne¼ sec. 8, town 139, range 79w, 5 a. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Alexander McAskill, Luther Pierce, Jeremiah Mullen and Jack Waldron all of Bismarck, D. T.

4-9 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D.T., May 29, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office, before the register and receiver, July 8, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., viz;

Martin D. Murray.

Homestead entry No. 851, for the sw¼ section 28, town 146, range 84 w 5th p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: W. W. McKay, W. F. Lewis, J. H. Atherton and Jas. Thompson, all of Fort Stevenson, Stevens county, D. T.

JOHN A. REA,
52-5pd Register.

Notice of Contest.

UNITED STATES Land Office, Bismarck, D. T., July 2, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by John Weidrt against Jonathan H. Stevenson for abandoning his homestead entry No. 633, dated May 13, 1883, upon the nw¼ of section 2, township 142 n, range 80 w, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 21st day of August, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment

HAIGHT & LITTLE, JOHN A. REA.
Attorneys for Contestant. Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES Land Office at Bismarck, D. T., June 14, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver, July 26, 1883, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

John F. Wallace.

Pre-emption declaratory statement No. 648 for the sw¼, Sec 22, Town 140, Range 80w, 5 p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John Breen, George Joy, Edward Sloan and Thomas Sandy, all of Bismarck, D. T.

2-7 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T. July 2, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver, August 16 1883, at 11 o'clock A. M., viz:

W. H. McKinney,

Homestead Application No. 923 for the sw¼ of section 22, town 138, range 79 west, 5 p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: B. L. Sprague, Jacob Peterson, J. Bates and Martin Anderson, all of Bismarck, D. T.

5-10pd JOHN A. REA, Register.

Probate Notice.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, in Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Geo. B. Wilson deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Harris Gleason has filed with the judge of this court, a petition, praying for letters of administration, of the estate of Geo. B Wilson, deceased, and that Thursday, the 26th day of July, 1883, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, being a day of a special term of this court, at the office of the judge of probate, in the city of Bismarck, county of Burleigh, has been set for hearing said petition when and where any person interested may appear and show cause why the said petition should not be granted.

CARL T. PETERSON, Probate Judge.

Dated Bismarck, July 5, 1883. d86w6 9
DAVID STEWART, Attorney for Petitioner.

NOTICE.

Yesterday morning's TRIBUNE contains the announcement that Mr. Wm. Pye, Sr., offers to sell block 58 of the original plat of the city of Bismarck for $25,000. This is to warn intending purchasers that title to lots 11 and 12 of said block rests only in me.

JOHN DAVIDSON.
Bismarck, June 15, 1883. d3tw3t

J. A. HAIGHT. C. B. LITTLE.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Union Block, corner Main and Third streets.

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES Land Office at Bismarck, D. T. July 13, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver August 27, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., viz:

John C. Pollock.

Homestead application No. 2,222 for the s w ¼ sec 14, town 139, range 80 w 5th p m, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John F Wallace, Frederick Lelle, William Morris and G W Rasick, all of Bismarck, D. T.

6-11 JOHN A. REA, Register.

DR. H. B. McGOWAN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Main street, corner Fourth.

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Chicago, Milwaukee, Beaver Dam and Oshkosh.
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1 Prize	10,000	200 Prizes	50 ea	10,000
1 Prize	5,000	600 Prizes	20 ea	12,000
10 Pri's $1,000 ea	10,000	1,000 Prizes	10 ea	10,000
20 Prizes 500 ea	10,000			
9 Prizes $300 ea. Approximation Prizes,				$2,700
9 Prizes 200 ea.				1,800
8 Prizes 100 ea.				900
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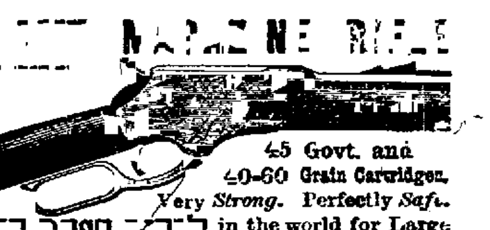

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THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

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The DAILY TRIBUNE will be found on file at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, and at the leading reading rooms throughout the east.

THE CROPS.

Interest is at present centered in the crop outlook. The rather gloomy aspect of last week has been dispelled by copious showers and now a very fair crop on the Missouri slope is assured. The yield in some localities will be equal to last season, but the average will be somewhat less. The rains of Sunday and yesterday and the cool temperature following have been worth thousands to farmers. It is now safe to reckon on from fifteen to twenty bushels of wheat per acre as the average yield of this section, with thirty to fifty bushels of oats. All other grain and vegetables are looking fine. All early sowed grain looks well, and the season on the Missouri slope being from two to four weeks earlier than other sections of Dakota, the superiority of the crops at this time in this region is easily accounted for. However, the outlook throughout the whole of Dakota is by no means as bad as ten days ago. Register Rea of the Bismarck land office has just concluded a tour of inspection and from the result the Pioneer Press gleans the following:

The statistical expert and register of the United States land office at Bismarck, J. A. Rea, has made up a report of the crop situation in this land district and along the line of the North Pacific, from Fargo to the Montana line. It does not justify the panicky feeling that has existed the past week. People are more scared than hurt. Everybody's attention has been concentrated on crops, and every little isolated failure has been magnified into a general collapse. The facts are that the country is still green; the foliage live and beautiful, and the grain bears a healthy color. These are not the conditions of a parched country. The traveling public, who inspect and pass judgment upon the yield of wheat fields from the car windows of a flying express train, are responsible for the impression in the towns here and east that the dry weather has laid us out. Only the recent rains could restore a more reasonable feeling and establish the confidence existing today. Rea reports the crops in Stark county, 120 miles east of the Missouri, good. At Dickinson the outlook is as favorable as it was last year. At Gladstone, Taylor, Richardson, Sims and New Salem grain looks well, and has not been injured. The root crops are fine. There were several showers west of Mandan and Bismarck last night that did not reach the Missouri slope. In Morton and Mercer counties the acreage, as in Stark, is not large, but is sufficient to prove what a new country always aims at—enough for home consumption and an advertisement. In McLean county, forty miles north, there were rains a week ago that saved the sod crops of this one-year-old settlement. On the slope two-thirds of the grain is good and some fields are superabundant. The heavy rains this week have visited Burleigh county, and started the croakers to figuring on the bushels per acre. Oats are not good, except in places. The vegetable crops are excellent without exception. The Hayes and Stark farms promise an average yield. The Clarke farm of 1,000 acres, owned by Magill of Fargo, received this week two heavy showers and with more favorable weather will bring him fifteen bushels per acre.

A patch of 100 acres of this farm on the track is very poor, and that piece has caused the report that the whole farm was a failure. Last night and Wednesday night heavy rains drenched all of Burleigh county east of Bismarck. The new settlements at Sterling are full of good opinions of the growth. The Steele and adjacent farms present a very healthy appearance and a yield of twenty bushels per acre is expected. The Troy farm at Tappen looked beautifully today and only one report can be given of the outlook at present—good. The barley there will be ready to cut next week. It stands well and will yield better. The crops around Dawson share the same general character of the other points in Kidder county. The rains of the past week have brought them out of danger. No signs of the recent dry weather are left. Running over into Stutsman county, the crops are good at Cleveland and Eldridge. The James valley got its rain last night, just in time to realize half a crop, and more if the showers are repeated and the very favorable temperature of today continues with no radical modifications. The wheat now headed out has thirty days yet to come forward in. Later developments must determine the fate of the backward fields. The yield cannot be estimated now. The crops of Barnes county are up to the average. There was a very heavy rain last night, including a hail storm half a mile in width that destroyed several fields. The Kindred farm of 2500 acres is really fine and promises a big yield. The country around Oriska, Tower City, New Buffalo, Casselton, Mapleton and Fargo got the full benefit of last night's rain, and is full of the bullish spirit today. The Tower City and Casselton districts were suffering most, but were not parched by any means. The Dalrymple farm is promising better than last year, some of his sections are excellent. Delegat Raymond has over 4000 acres in crop, and all good. Other large farmers interviewed submit favorable reports and estimates. In the immediate vicinity of Fargo the fields of grain would do credit to the most favorable season, and the average in every direction west of the Red river will be equal to last year's. Everywhere the crop is undeniably good.

It seems that there was published in a few eastern papers a few days since, a dispatch setting forth that it was so cold in the Red river valley that crops were being ruined; people wearing fur caps, buffalo coats, etc. To this charge the Fargo Argus replies: "This was taken as an unfavorable sign. All remember the story of the farmer down east who, in June, slept with nothing but a sheet over him, and when his wife complained of the cold, he replied that they must not have more over them or corn would not grow. The idea being that corn needed weather warm enough so that persons should be compelled, if they desired comfort, to sleep as above described. It is not in ended by this to infer that men in the northwest put on buffalo coats, expecting that because of this fact the wheat will grow, but that such cold weather as North Dakota has had recently is just the ticket for wheat. It is one of the elements which makes a good yield of wheat so sure in the northwest, and is therefore looked upon as a blessing."

A TEST CASE.

Some time ago the city council of Bismarck discussed the question of licensing foreign tailors who almost daily come in contact with home labor. No conclusion was reached but it was the belief of the council that home industry should be protected in some way. It seems that Jamestown has the same question to deal with. The Alert of Tuesday says: "John R. Everard, a tailor from Minneapolis was arraigned before Justice Hayward Saturday charged with canvassing and soliciting orders without first obtaining a license therefor. He pleaded not guilty and after a hearing of the case, in which attorney Rose appeared for the defense, a fine of $16 and costs was assessed by the court which amount was deposited with the court, and an appeal taken to the district court. The merits of this case are now to be determined by a higher court, which will be a test case upon the question involved. It is right and proper that our home merchants who bear the burdens of taxation should be protected against the encroachments of itinerant hawkers and peddlers, and we are glad to see a disposition manifested by our officers to do it, but still we must not lose sight of the fact that the law is the arbiter of the question of extent to which this may be done. It matters not who the persons are to be restrained or protected as the law knows no distinction of persons, but all have equal rights under it. If we have no law to protect our home merchants from such unfair competition the city legislature should make one."

It is hard to fully realize the great magnitude of the strike of telegraphers now in progress. It is intelligently estimated that not less than 16,000 skilled operators in the United States have left their tables, while a large majority of the craft in Canada and the provinces are co-operating with the American Brotherhood. The effect of the strike upon the business interests of the country cannot be foretold, but it cannot be otherwise than disastrous. The immense amount of commercial traffic carried on by medium of the telegraph must come to a standstill and stock speculations must for the nonce assume a state of depressing stagnation. Business industries of every description will feel the effects of the strike and suffer in a greater or less degree, while the deprivation of private communication between widely separated friends and relatives will be keenly felt.

The question naturally presents itself, who is to blame for this deplorable state of affairs? Unquestionably the telegraph companies. For the past year the hosts of operators in their employ have been held down as beneath iron thumbscrews, which have been given turn after turn as this or that imposition has been inflicted upon the employes of the vast corporations. Reduced salaries, longer hours of labor, sliding scales which slided everything into the yawning coffers of the companies, all have added their weight to bear down upon the shoulders of the drudging operators until further forbearance ceased to be a virtue and their protective association determined to call a halt and assert their unquestionable rights. Committees of intelligent men were appointed to wait upon the corporative powers and lay before them the wrongs of the employes and ask for reform. The committees did their work well. In a quiet, dignified and gentlemanly manner they presented their grievances and asked that right and justice might be consulted and their wrongs swept away. It was explained to the officials that under the existing state of affairs the operators of the land could no longer suffer—that their manhood as well as their overworked physical powers were in a state of rebellion and that unless they received just compensation for their services and were assigned hours for work commensurate with their powers of endurance they must cease their labors until their reasonable demands were complied with or until other avenues of labor were opened to them. Their appeal elicited no favorable response. The iron heel of monopoly remained unmoved, and in the horizon they could read no signs indicative of the displacement of the clouds of oppression. Then the strike was ordered and simultaneously at noon yesterday, Washington time, the operators of the United States and Canada quietly closed their keys, put on their coats and left their offices in an orderly manner. No indignities were offered; no harsh words of invective indulged in. Feeling that they had right and justice on their side, they calmly closed their keys and abandoned their labors, content to abide by the developments of the future.

But one outcome of the strike can be predicted. The companies must yield or see their business sink into the yawning vortex of wreck and ruin. They may hold out for a day and even for a week, but must eventually succumb to what they know to be just and right. The interests of the business world demand it, and their own depleted treasuries will urge on the step. The lesson being taught them is a severe one, and it is to be hoped that it may ever serve as a beacon light that will warn them to never again run their craft upon such a rock.

The operators are determined, and can hold out for on indefinite period. Their Brotherhood is a branch of the great laboru nion of the land, and from the treasury of this organization each idle telegrapher will be provided with living funds until the treasury is exhausted, and then tens of thousands of willing hands will dive down into pockets for the needful to sustain the war against grinding monopoly and soulless oppression. The strike must end soon, when the hosts of skilled telegraphers will resume their labors as quietly and unostentatiously as they relinquished them, feeling that they have justly battled for their rights, and that the conflict has brought them but that to which they were entitled—simple justice. The sympathy of the masses is with the operators, and the world will shout approval when the wolf of monopoly hides its fangs and acknowledges the justice of their demands.

An exchange says: "Most people imagine that the boundary line between the United States and Canada is only an imaginary one, and few are aware that the line is marked by stone cairns, iron pillars, earth mounds and timber posts at intervals of one mile apart. A stone cairn is 7½x8 feet; an iron pillar 8 feet high, 8 inches square at the bottom and 4 feet at the top; timber posts 5 feet high and 8 inches square. There are 382 of these between the Lake of the Woods and the base of the Rocky mountains. That portion of the boundary which lies east and west of the Red river valley is marked by cast iron pillars at even mile intervals. The British place one every two miles, and the United States one between each British post. They are hollow iron castings, three eighths of an inch in thickness, in the form of a truncated pyramid, 8 feet high, 8 inches square at the bottom and 4 at the top. They have at the top a solid pyramid cap, and at the bottom an octagonal flange one inch in thickness. Upon the opposite faces are cast in letters two inches high the inscription, "Convention of London," and "October 20, 1818." The inscription begins about four or six inches from the base and reads upwards. The interiors of the hollow posts are filled with well-seasoned cedar posts, sawed to fit, and securely spiked through spike holes cast in the pillars for that purpose. The average weight of each pillar, when completed, is about eighty-five pounds. The pillars are all set four feet in the ground, with the inscription to the north and south, and the earth is well settled about them. For the wooden posts, well-seasoned logs are selected and the portion above ground painted red to prevent swelling and shrinking. These posts do not swell, but as the Indians cut them down for fuel, nothing but iron will last very long. Where the line crosses lakes, monuments of stone have been erected, the bases being in some places eighteen feet under water, and the tops projecting eight feet above the land surface at high-water mark. In forests, the line is marked by felling timber a rod wide and clearing the underbrush.

Eli Perkins once remarked that if ever a more accomplished off-hand liar than he stepped out of the ranks chip on shoulder he would not attempt to knock it off, but would tuck his head under his wing and pass gently and unostentatiously into oblivion. The time has arrived for the distinguished foeman of Washingtonian principles to make good his word. Another greater than he has arisen, and Bismarck is holding him here at a salary of $3.50 per day. He is not one of those easy seductive shunners of the truth whose prevarications slip from the tongue as the cake of soap glides from the hand of the bather, but a bold, aggressive, fearless liar of the Tom Ochiltree school—a liar whom satan would delight to honor. This eccentric individual imagines that he is a newspaper writer and in an ungrammatical mess of invalid orthography he lays his stuff before the readers of the Red Valley Free Press and signs it "F. W. Burgoine." Who F. W. Burgoine is nobody knows and nobody cares, but he tells the people that he is working for $3.50 a day. He expresses great astonishment that he saw neither electric lights nor street cars when he landed here, and unblushingly asserts that there are only about a dozen good buildings in the town. He claims that property is held at enormous figures, lots selling all the way from $15,000 up to $20,000. He swells his balloon of idle bombast by blowing into it such lies as that railroad lands ten miles from town sell for $15 an acre; that business is dull, and others of like magnitude. He says that wages range from $3 to $5 per day, and advises workmen to stay away from this point, as it is a first-rate place to lose money.

If Mr. Perkins will send us the championship badge (a forked tongue crossed over a double face) we will seek out this Burgoine and deliver it to him. He is entitled to it, and should have it.

There is much more to induce the building of other lines of railroad to Bismarck than the mere fact of the location of the capital at this point. There lies south of Bismarck a wonderfully rich country to be developed that only the building of lines of railroad from the south can develop. Emmons county is already receiving a large influx of settlers, and Campbell county, south of Emmons, is said to be equally fertile, and is being peopled from the south as well as the north. New towns are springing up along the river, and one steamboat—the Behan—is now kept busy transporting lumber and merchandise from Bismarck to these points. A subscriber writing from La Grace, a new and energetic settlement in Campbell county, says that the crops in that vicinity are looking fine, and the town, only one month old, begins to assume the metropolitan air of towns several years old. Settlers are pouring in, new business houses being established, and building operations of all kinds brisk. About 150 people have already arrived, a brick yard established and a postoffice expected in about two weeks. This is only a sample of the development of this section of the Missouri slope. Much breaking has been done this year in Emmons, Campbell and a portion of Logan counties, and next year there will be thousands of bushels of grain to be transported to market. The advent of railroads is necessary to the full development of this region, and are as certain to be built within the coming fiscal year as the seasons are to come and go.

The Bismarck artesian well bore is now down about 1,300 feet. The material gone through thus far has been a hard clay. It is remarkable that such material should have been found in such a deep strata and sand rock in which water will be found is expected every day. The artesian well at Aberdeen is a great success and now comes the following from the Ashton Bee: "The uncertainty attending the work of sinking the artesian well is over and the brightest anticipation of our people are realized. On Wednesday the drill, down nine hundred and five feet, penetrated the rock in which it was working, and pure, cold, sparkling water spouted from the top of the pipe. A flow of over one thousand gallons a minute was reached at once. The water was tasted by the hundreds that flocked to see the stream pour from the pipes, and all were surprised and pleased by its qualities. It is nearly as soft as rain water, and is satisfactory for every purpose, differing in this from the water of most artesian wells. The flow is so great at the first fracture of the rock formation over it that no doubt exists as to the certainty of gaining a much larger supply with a little additional work. Mr. Swan, the manager of the work, is well pleased with the result, as are the officials of the C., M. & St. P. railway, under whose orders the work has been carried on."

A Deadwood correspondent of the Pioneer Press in a seemingly very unprejudiced letter says: "Although the press of the Hills has much to say pro and con of the Huron convention and the division project, the great mass of the people manifest little interest, and regard the entire movement as that of politicains and office seekers, for selfish purposes only. Could a full vote of the people of the Hills be taken, I am confident that they would pronounce for admission as a whole by a very large majority. It is impossible to procure such an expression of opinion, however, inasmuch as a large voting element is distributed long distances from polling places, and men will not sacrifice time and money merely for the sake of casting their ballots. The election of delegates to the "constitutional convention" Aug. 1 will amply demonstrate this fact. The vote will be very light, and, cast by that class already referred to as exclusively favoring the movement, will be almost unanimous."

A pamphlet containing the contents of and index to the first twenty-six and a half numbers of the reports from the consuls of the United States on the commerce, manufactures, etc, of their consular districts is just out, and is a very interesting work. It gives the commercial relations of the union with all the civilized nations of the earth, and shows that while in some of the old countries the commercial activity has been on the decrease the great republic of America has been pushing forward with wonderful strides. The writer has not read the work yet, but he will wager an "imported" cigar that the item is in consonance with the comments of the American press.

Articles of incorporation of the Fargo & St. Louis Air Line railroad have been filed with the Secretary of state, Minnesota. The object of the company is the surveying and constructing of a railroad from some point in Wilkin or Traverse counties to extend to the south line of the state of Minnesota. The principal place of business is Ortonville, Minn., and the corporation dates from July 9th, 1883. The capital stock is $100,000 in shares of $100, five per cent. of which shall be paid in at the time of subscribing. The persons forming the first directorship are W. A. Kindred, R. A. Tyler, J. E. Haggart, Chas. Sweatt and A. W. Edwards, of Fargo; Cornelius K. Orton, of Ortonville, and R. A. Castello, of Graceville, Minn.

The Yankton Press and Dakotaian is endeavoring to make votes for division and statehood by making the prophecy that the capitol at Bismarck will cost much more than the commission has at its disposal for the construction of the building and that the next legislature will be called upon to vote a million or so to enrich the commission. The trouble with those Yankton fellows is that they are so used to rings and steals that they can conceive of no public building or improvement in which there is not a steal. Nine out of ten of all the good buildings at Yankton have been erected out of funds stolen from the government by Indian agents and men with government commissions. Bismarck does not propose to build up in that way. The capital building when finished will be a monument not only to the good judgment of those who located it but to the honesty of nine men in whom the territory placed a sacred trust.

As evidence of the general prosperity of Helena, the capital city of Montana, the Herald of that city, one of the handsomest and brightest papers in the northwest, has enlarged to an eight-column folio. A person may always judge of the prosperity of a city by its representative paper. It is a never-failing criterion.

J. M. Graham, superintendent of the Dakota Division of the North Pacific, has partially suspended the rule which prohibits persons from riding on freight trains, so that it does not include officers pursuing criminals and physicians who desire to visit patients, provided they have passes or tickets.

Redfield Sun; A party of surveyors went from this point to Raymond, Wednesday morning, to run a preliminary survey from that station north and south. This is thought to be an extension of the Iroquois branch of the southwestern, from the latter named place to Bismarck.

Minneapolis News: The Bismarck Tribune, one of the breeziest and spiciest dailies not only in Dakota, but in the west, has been enlarged to an eight-page paper. We congratulate the public upon the enterprise they have encouraged, and the Tribune folks that they have been made the recipients of such evidence of appreciation. May all hands grow fat and wealthy.

A Deer Lodge paper says that the architect who designed the beautiful depot building of the North Pacific railroad at St. Paul, has designed the same in miniature for the passenger depot at Helena to be built of brick.

Regarding Drouth.

The Hillsboro Banner has studied the peculiarities of drouth and says: "Notwithstanding the effects of the drouth the present season, the crops in this county bid fair for an average yield from fields where anything like proper cultivation has been adhered to, and it is only from those which have been slovenly cultivated that will feel the effects of the dry weather. We can cite hundreds of fields including those of the Grandin farms, which will yield fair crops, even if there should not be another drop of rain from now until harvest, but the prospects are that from now until the crops ripen there will be propitious showers. Just so long as farmers persist in merely skimming over their ground when fall plowing, thus allowing in the spring the weeds to come up early, putting off seeding until late, sowing poor seed and only about half enough of it, just so long will there be a failure in crops, no matter whether the seasons be wet or dry. If the seasons should be favorable, perhaps they may get from fifteen to twenty bushels to the acre, if not, there will be of course, a total failure. This is not the fault of the soil, and cannot be attributed to dry weather, for it has been demonstrated that if there is moisture enough in the soil sufficient to bring up the seed in the spring, good crops can be raised, if the ground has been properly cultivated and sown early without any rain fall during the growing season.

"So it behooves every farmer, if he wishes to farm with profit, to be careful in cultivation, sow early, and good seed and enough of it. Poor farming is a curse to any country, and the sooner our slovenly farmers turn over a new leaf the better it will be for them and the country."

The Great Lottery War Over!

From this time on the Commonwealth Distribution company will withdraw from the foolish war waged by rival lottery companies, and attending to its own business leave the calling of fraudulent, etc., to them. The country is large enough for all and this war has caused the new postmaster general to call these lottery companies "illegal and frauds" and deny them the use of the registered mails. The C. D. company, by their fair manner of drawings, hope to merit patronage without saying anything evil against other companies. "Live and let live" will henceforth be their motto. On July 31st, in Louisville, Ky., the next drawing takes place, with a capital prize of $30 000 and numerous other large prizes, as tickets cost only $2 each everybody should have one, including their rivals, as they would be overjoyed by returning them "good for evil," by seeing them draw a big prize. Address, R. M. Boardman, Louisville, Ky.

A Trying Moment.

Tuesday forenoon while Ed. McGuire, clerk in the postoffice, was standing at the delivery window mangling the anatomy of a wooden toothpick, and reflecting over the modern plan of salvation, a genuine dudine entered and tripped languidly up to the window. Shoving the toothpick into his breeches pocket Ed straightened up his handsome figure and was ready to wait on her.

"Give me fwee, fwee-cent stamps and a postal cawd, please."

They were handed to her, and shoving the stamps back toward him she said:

"Will you kindly detawch one fwom the othehs weady faw use?"

Always willing to oblige, Ed did as requested, and returned the detached stamp.

"Thawnks. You are vewy kind. Now, will you oblige me by wunning out your tongue until I moisten the stawmp so it will adheah to the lettah?"

This was too much for his sensitive nerves and he sank to the floor in a swoon, where he remained until the registry clerk fanned him vigorously with a mail pouch and revived him by holding a foreign letter just in from Germany to his nose. After he had unswooned curiosity led him to look at the letter mailed by the maiden, and he found it addressed thus:

Mr. Gorg tomsonn,
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Penitentiary Bids.

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Bismarck penitentiary Wednesday a number of bids were submitted for the construction of the building, but none were accepted, the meeting being adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon. The following are the bids before the directors:

The Bismarck building association offered to do all the wood work for $14,974, and the bid is very favorably looked upon by the members of the board.

B. B. Mason's bid for the brick work, stone foundation, capping, etc., is $26.100.

Megan & Kelly, of Fargo, offer to do all the work and turn the building over to the territory complete, for $52,000.

B. F. Swain, of Bismarck, sent in a bid which was conditioned to complete the building in the time desired by the board for $59,714, and if more time would be allowed he would construct and complete it for $58,000.

The Bismarck artificial stone company says it will furnish all stone for foundations, and trimmings for $6,841.65.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co. propose to put in water works and apparatus for $2,450.

P. J. Paully & Bros., of St. Louis, submitted a bid to furnish the material for all iron cornices, etc, for $5,800, and will put it in place for $400 more.

E. F. Osborne sent in two bids for supplying heating apparatus, offering to give the latest and most improved system for $5,985,45, and the old ordinary system for $3,388.25.

The Fargo galvanized iron cornice company offered to supply all necessary cornice, trimmings, roof, etc, for $29,596.

J. W. Newell & Co., of Chicago, were represented by a proposal to furnish locks for the building, but made no bids.

The meeting was adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon.

Shade Trees.

Shade trees about the city are beginning to loom up in grandeur and importance, and already many residences are completely surrounded by beautiful, shade-bestowing clusters of zephyr-catching ornaments. Box elders give the most satisfaction of any of the leafy woods and those who have had experience in tree growing in Bismarck say that they should be planted in the fall. What is more attractive and becoming to a city than healthy, well-trimmed shade trees, and when they can be grown as successfully and easily as in Bismarck it is almost a crime against humanity to neglect their culture. A ride through the various parts of the city will astonish those who have not taken time to give the capital city a thorough inspection and its numerous, swaying trees, with their heaven-born, æolian music as the chinook breezes float through the emerald bowers cannot fail to call forth words of praise and admiration.

Bismarck Roller Mills.

The Bismarck Roller Mills have resumed operation under the management of Mr. George Heffner, one of the best millers in the northwest. The proprietors of the mill are Messrs. B. B. Mason, M. P. Slattery, Geo. Heffner and S. N. Sherwin. They put the many wheels and grinders in operation yesterday, with a capacity of 125 barrels per day, which will be increased as soon as possible. The latest improved Geo. T. Smith middling purifier and bolting reels are used, and the mill which has already won a reputation for manufacturing a first-class article will continue to send out the finest quality of patent flour that can be made from the best wheat in the world. Space will not permit of an extended notice of the mill, but suffice it to say that it is second to none in the country.

The Ladies Emporium.

The Bismarck Ladies Emporium, on the corner of First and Main street, is now open, and the finest stock of ladies' furnishing and dress goods ever brought to the northwest, is there to be found. No one can fail to find the store as in the window is exhibited an elegant wedding dress, which not only outshines in beauty all the finery which can be seen on the street of a metropolitan city in a whole day, but is an index to what the store contains, and is a fine specimen of Mrs Hood's work. Ladies desiring becoming, perfectly fitting dresses, can do no better than to visit the Ladies' Emporium, where the costumes made are equal to any to be found in Chicago, Boston or New York. A stock of ladies' ready made underwear is also constantly on hand.

The Emporium is arranged in the most convenient and tasty manner, there being three apartments, one of which is used especially for fitting, and all dresses sent out are guaranteed to be a perfect fit.

President Arthur to Visit the Yellowstone Region.

On his way west we hope he will visit Louisville, Ky., and witness the 58th monthly drawing of the old reliable Commonwealth Distribution Company, which will take place July 31, 1883. Capital prizes of $30,000, $10,000, $5,000, 1,960 prizes, $112 000. Tickets only $2; halves $1 27 tickets, $50; 55 tickets only $100. Address R. M. Boardman; Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
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BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.
Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or $1 per month.

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One month postage paid	$1.00
Three months, postage paid	3.00
Six "	5.00
One year, "	10.00

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address for $2.00; six months, $1.25.

TO ADVERTISERS
The DAILY TRIBUNE circulates in every town within one hundred miles of Bismarck reached by a daily mail, and is by far the best advertising medium in this part of the Northwest.
The WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a large and rapidly increasing circulation throughout the country, and is a desirable sheet through which to reach the farmers and residents of the small towns remote from railroad lines.
The general eastern agent of the TRIBUNE is A. F. Richardson, with headquarters at Room 65, Tribune Building, New York.
The DAILY TRIBUNE will be found on file at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, and at the leading reading rooms throughout the east.

THE CROPS.

Interest is at present centered in the crop outlook. The rather gloomy aspect of last week has been dispelled by copious showers and now a very fair crop on the Missouri slope is assured. The yield in some localities will be equal to last season, but the average will be somewhat less. The rains of Sunday and yesterday and the cool temperature following have been worth thousands to farmers. It is now safe to reckon on from fifteen to twenty bushels of wheat per acre as the average yield of this section, with thirty to fifty bushels of oats. All other grain and vegetables are looking fine. All early sowed grain looks well, and the season on the Missouri slope being from two to four weeks earlier than other sections of Dakota, the superiority of the crops at this time in this region is easily accounted for. However, the outlook throughout the whole of Dakota is by no means as bad as ten days ago. Register Rea of the Bismarck land office has just concluded a tour of inspection and from the result the Pioneer Press gleans the following:

The statistical expert and register of the United States land office at Bismarck, J. A. Rea, has made up a report of the crop situation in this land district and along the line of the North Pacific, from Fargo to the Montana line. It does not justify the panicky feeling that has existed the past week. People are more scared than hurt. Everybody's attention has been concentrated on crops, and every little isolated failure has been magnified into a general collapse. The facts are that the country is still green; the foliage live and beautiful, and the grain bears a healthy color. These are not the conditions of a parched country. The traveling public, who inspect and pass judgment upon the yield of wheat fields from the car windows of a flying express train, are responsible for the impression in the towns here and east that the dry weather has laid us out. Only the recent rains could restore a more reasonable feeling and establish the confidence existing today. Rea reports the crops in Stark county, 120 miles east of the Missouri, good. At Dickinson the outlook is as favorable as it was last year. At Gladstone, Taylor, Richardson, Sims and New Salem grain looks well, and has not been injured. The root crops are fine. There were several showers west of Mandan and Bismarck last night that did not reach the Missouri slope. In Morton and Mercer counties the acreage, as in Stark, is not large, but is sufficient to prove what a new country always aims at—enough for home consumption and an advertisement. In McLean county, forty miles north, there were rains a week ago that saved the sod crops of this one-year-old settlement. On the slope two-thirds of the grain is good and some fields are superabundant. The heavy rains this week have visited Burleigh county, and started the croakers to figuring on the bushels per acre. Oats are not good, except in places. The vegetable crops are excellent without exception. The Hayes and Stark farms promise an average yield. The Clarke farm of 1,000 acres, owned by Magill of Fargo, received this week two heavy showers and with more favorable weather will bring him fifteen bushels per acre.

A patch of 100 acres of this farm on the track is very poor, and that piece has caused the report that the whole farm was a failure. Last night and Wednesday night heavy rains drenched all of Burleigh county east of Bismarck. The new settlements at Sterling are full of good opinions of the growth. The Steele and adjacent farms present a very healthy appearance and a yield of twenty bushels per acre is expected. The Troy farm at Tappen looked beautifully today and only one report can be given of the outlook at present—good. The barley there will be ready to cut next week. It stands well and will yield better. The crops around Dawson share the same general character of the other points in Kidder county. The rains of the past week have brought them out of danger. No signs of the recent dry weather are left. Running over into Stutsman county, the crops are good at Cleveland and Eldridge. The James valley got its rain last night, just in time to realize half a crop, and more if the showers are repeated and the very favorable temperature of today continues with no radical modifications. The wheat now headed out has thirty days yet to come forward in. Later developments must determine the fate of the backward fields. The yield cannot be estimated now. The crops of Barnes county are up to the average. There was a very heavy rain last night, including a hail storm half a mile in width that destroyed several fields. The Kindred farm of 2500 acres is really fine and promises a big yield. The country around Oriska, Tower City, New Buffalo, Casselton, Mapleton and Fargo got the full benefit of last night's rain, and is full of the bullish spirit today. The Tower City and Casselton districts were suffering most, but were not passed by any means. The Dalrymple fields promise better than last year, some of his sections are excellent. Delegate Raymond has over 4000 acres in crop, and all good. Other large farmers interviewed submit favorable reports and estimates, and in the immediate vicinity of Fargo the fields of grain would do credit to the most favorable season, and the average in every district on west of the Red river will be equal to last year's. Everywhere the crop is undeniably good.

It seems that there was published in a few eastern papers a few days since, a dispatch setting forth that it was so cold in the Red river valley that crops were being ruined; people wearing fur caps, buffalo coats, etc. To this charge the Fargo Argus replies: "This was taken as an unfavorable sign. All remember the story of the farmer down east who, in June, slept with nothing but a sheet over him, and when his wife complained of the cold, he replied that they must not have more over them or corn would not grow. The idea being that corn needed weather warm enough so that persons should be compelled, if they desired comfort, to sleep as above described. It is not intended by this to infer that men in the northwest put on buffalo coats, expecting that because of this fact the wheat will grow, but that such cold weather as North Dakota has had recently is just the ticket for wheat. It is one of the elements which makes a good yield of wheat so sure in the northwest, and is therefore looked upon as a blessing."

A TEST CASE.

Some time ago the city council of Bismarck discussed the question of licensing foreign tailors who almost daily come in contact with home labor. No conclusion was reached but it was the belief of the council that home industry should be protected in some way. It seems that Jamestown has the same question to deal with. The Alert of Tuesday says: "Tom R. Everard, a tailor from Minneapolis was arraigned before Justice Hayward Saturday charged with canvassing and soliciting orders without first obtaining a license therefor. He pleaded not guilty and after a hearing of the case, in which attorney Rose appeared for the defense, a fine of $16 and costs was assessed by the court which amount was deposited with the court, and an appeal taken to the district court. The merits of this case are now to be determined by a higher court, which will be a test case upon the question involved. It is right and proper that our home merchants who bear the burdens of taxation should be protected against the encroachments of itinerant hawkers and peddlers, and we are glad to see a disposition manifested by our officers to do it, but still we must not lose sight of the fact that the law is the arbiter of the question of extent to which this may be done. It matters not who the persons are to be restrained or protected, as the law knows no distinction of persons, but all have equal rights under it. If we have no law to protect our home merchants from such unfair competition the city legislature should make one."

It is hard to fully realize the great magnitude of the strike of telegraphers now in progress. It is intelligently estimated that not less than 13,000 skilled operators in the United States have left their tables, while a large majority of the craft in Canada and the provinces are co-operating with the American Brotherhood. The effect of the strike upon the business interests of the country cannot be foretold, but it cannot be otherwise than disastrous. The immense amount of commercial traffic carried on by medium of the telegraph must come to a standstill and stock speculations must for the nonce assume a state of depressing stagnation. Business industries of every description will feel the effects of the strike and suffer in a greater or less degree, while the deprivation of private communication between widely separated friends and relatives will be keenly felt.

The question naturally presents itself, who is to blame for this deplorable state of affairs? Unquestionably the telegraph companies. For the past year the hosts of operators in their employ have been held down as beneath iron thumbscrews which have been given turn after turn as this or that imposition has been inflicted upon the employes of the vast corporations. Reduced salaries, longer hours of labor, sliding scales which sliced everything into the yawning coffers of the companies, all have added their weight to bear down upon the shoulders of the drudging operators until further forbearance ceased to be a virtue and their protective association determined to call a halt and assert their unquestionable rights. Committees of intelligent men were appointed to wait upon the corporative powers and lay before them the wrongs of the employes and ask for reform. The committees did their work well. In a quiet, dignified and gentlemanly manner they presented their grievances and asked that right and justice might be consulted and their wrongs swept away. It was explained to the officials that under the existing state of affairs the operators of the land could no longer suffer—that their manhood as well as their overworked physical powers were in a state of rebellion and that unless they received just compensation for their services and were assigned hours for work commensurate with their powers of endurance they must cease their labors until their reasonable demands were complied with or until other avenues of labor were opened to them. Their appeal elicited no favorable response. The iron heel of monopoly remained unmoved, and in the horizon they could read no signs indicative of the displacement of the clouds of oppression. Then the strike was ordered and simultaneously at noon yesterday, Washington time, the operators of the United States and Canada quietly closed their keys, put on their coats and left their offices in an orderly manner. No indignities were offered; no harsh words of invective indulged in. Feeling that they had right and justice on their side, they calmly closed their keys and abandoned their labors, content to abide by the developments of the future.

But one outcome of the strike can be predicted. The companies must yield or see their business sink into the yawning vortex of wreck and ruin. They may hold out for a day and even for a week, but must eventually succumb to what they know to be just and right. The interests of the business world demand it, and their own depleted treasuries will urge on the step. The lesson being taught them is a severe one, and it is to be hoped that it may ever serve as a beacon light that will warn them to never again run their craft upon such a rock.

The operators are determined, and can hold out for an indefinite period. Their Brotherhood is a branch of the great labor union of the land, and from the treasury of this organization each idle telegrapher will be provided with living funds until the treasury is exhausted, and then tens of thousands of willing hands will dive down into pockets for the needful to sustain the war against grinding monopoly and soulless oppression. The strike must end soon, when the hosts of skilled telegraphers will resume their labors as quietly and unostentatiously as they relinquished them, feeling that they have justly battled for their rights, and that the conflict has brought them but that to which they were entitled—simple justice. The sympathy of the masses is with the operators, and the world will shout approval when the wolf of monopoly hides its fangs and acknowledges the justice of their demands.

An exchange says: "Most people imagine that the boundary line between the United States and Canada is only an imaginary one, and few are aware that the line is marked by stone cairns, iron pillars, earth mounds and timber posts at intervals of one mile apart. A stone cairn is 7½x8 feet; an iron pillar 8 feet high, 8 inches square at the bottom and 4 feet at the top; timber posts 5 feet high and 8 inches square. There are 382 of these between the Lake of the Woods and the base of the Rocky mountains. That portion of the boundary which lies east and west of the Red river valley is marked by cast iron pillars at even mile intervals. The British place one every two miles, and the United States one between each British post. They are hollow iron castings, three eighths of an inch in thickness, in the form of a truncated pyramid, 8 feet high, 8 inches square at the bottom and 4 at the top. They have at the top a solid pyramid cap, and at the bottom an octagonal flange one inch in thickness. Upon the opposite faces are cast in letters two inches high the inscription, "Convention of London," and "October 20, 1818." The inscription begins about four or six inches from the base and reads upwards. The interiors of the hollow posts are filled with well-seasoned cedar posts, sawed to fit, and securely spiked through spike holes cast in the pillars for that purpose. The average weight of each pillar, when completed, is about eighty-five pounds. The pillars are all set four feet in the ground, with the inscription to the north and south, and the earth is well settled about them. For the wooden posts, well-seasoned logs are selected and the portion above ground painted red to prevent swelling and shrinking. These posts do not swell, but as the Indians cut them down for fuel, nothing but iron will last very long. Where the line crosses lakes, monuments of stone have been erected, the bases being in some places eighteen feet under water, and the tops projecting eight feet above the and surface at high-water mark. In forests, the line is marked by felling timber a rod wide and clearing the underbrush."

Eli Perkins once remarked that if ever a more accomplished off-hand liar than he stepped out of the ranks chip on shoulder he would not attempt to knock it off, but would tuck his head under his wing and pass gently and unostentatiously into oblivion. The time has arrived for the distinguished Yeoman of Washingtonian principles to make good his word. Another greater than he has arisen, and Bismarck is holding him here at a salary of $3.50 per day. He is not one of those easy seductive shunners of the truth whose prevarications slip from the tongue as the cake of soap glides from the hand of the barber, but a bold, aggressive, fearless liar of the Tom Ochiltree school—a liar whom satan would delight to honor. This eccentric individual imagines that he is a newspaper writer and in an ungrammatical mess of inelastic orthography he lays his stuff before the readers of the Bee Valley Free Press and signs it "F. W. Burgoine." Who F. W. Burgoine is nobody knows and nobody cares, but he tells the people that he is working for $3.50 a day. He expresses great astonishment that he saw neither electric lights nor street cars when he landed here, and unblushingly asserts that there are only about a dozen good buildings in the town. He claims that property is held at enormous figures, lots selling all the way from $15,000 up to $20,000. He swells his balloon of bombast by blowing into it such lies as that railroad lands ten miles from town sell for $15 an acre; that business is dull, and others of like magnitude. He says that wages range from $3 to $5 per day, and advises workmen to stay away from this point, as it is a first-rate place to lose money.

If Mr. Perkins will send us the championship badge (a forked tongue crossed over a double face) we will seek out this Burgoine and deliver it to him. He is entitled to it, and should have it.

There is much more to induce the building of other lines of railroad to Bismarck than the mere fact of the location of the capital at this point. There lies south of Bismarck a wonderfully rich country to be developed that only the building of lines of railroad from the south can develop. Emmons county is already receiving a large influx of settlers, and Campbell county, south of Emmons, is said to be equally fertile, and is being peopled from the south as well as the north. New towns are springing up along the river, and one steamboat—the Benton—is now kept busy transporting lumber and merchandise from Bismarck to these points. A subscriber writing from La Grace, a new and energetic settlement in Campbell county, says that the crops in that vicinity are looking fine, and the town, only one month old, begins to assume the metropolitan air of towns several years old. Settlers are pouring in, new business houses being established, and building operations of all kinds brisk. About 150 people have already arrived, a brick yard established and a postoffice expected in about two weeks. This is only a sample of the development of this section of the Missouri slope. Much breaking has been done this year in Emmons, Campbell and a portion of Logan counties, and next year there will be thousands of bushels of grain to be transported to market. The advent of railroads is necessary to the full development of this region, and are as certain to be built within the coming fiscal year as the seasons are to come and go.

The Bismarck artesian well bore is now down about 1,300 feet. The material gone through thus far has been a hard clay. It is remarkable that such material should have been found in such a deep strata and sand rock in which water will be found is expected every day. The artesian well at Aberdeen is a great success and now comes the following from the Ashton Bee: "The uncertainty attending the work of sinking the artesian well is over and the brightest anticipation of our people are realized. On Wednesday the drill, down nine hundred and five feet, penetrated the rock in which it was working, and pure, cold, sparkling water spouted from the top of the pipe. A flow of over one thousand gallons a minute was reached at once. The water was tasted by the hundreds that flocked to see the stream pour from the pipes, and all were surprised and pleased by its qualities. It is nearly as soft as rain water, and is satisfactory for every purpose, differing in this from the water of most artesian wells. The flow is so great at the first fracture of the rock formation over it that no doubt exists as to the certainty of gaining a much larger supply with a little additional work. Mr. Swan, the manager of the work, is well pleased with the result, as are the officials of the C., M. & St. P. railway, under whose orders the work has been carried on."

A Deadwood correspondent of the Pioneer Press in a seemingly very unprejudiced letter says: "Although the press of the Hills has much to say pro and con of the Huron convention and the division project, the great mass of the people manifest little interest, and regard the entire movement as that of politicians and office seekers, for selfish purposes only. Could a full vote of the people of the Hills be taken, I am confident that they would pronounce for admission as a whole by a very large majority. It is impossible to procure such an expression of opinion, however, inasmuch as a large voting element is distributed long distances from polling places, and men will not sacrifice time and money merely for the sake of casting their ballots. The election of delegates to the 'constitutional convention' Aug. 1 will amply demonstrate this fact. The vote will be very light, and, cast by that class already referred to as exclusively favoring the movement, will be almost unanimous."

A pamphlet containing the contents of and index to the first twenty-six and a half numbers of the reports from the consuls of the United States on the commerce, manufactures, etc., of their consular districts is just out, and is a very interesting work. It gives the commercial relations of the union with all the civilized nations of the earth, and shows that while in some of the old countries the commercial activity has been on the decrease the great republic of America has been pushing forward with wonderful strides. The writer has not read the work yet, but he will wager an "imported" cigar that the item is in consonance with the comments of the American press.

Articles of incorporation of the Fargo & St. Louis Air Line railroad have been filed with the Secretary of state, Minnesota. The object of the company is the surveying and constructing of a railroad from some point in Wilkin or Traverse counties to extend to the south line of the state of Minnesota. The principal place of business is Ortonville, Minn., and the corporation dates from July 9th, 1883. The capital stock is $100,000 in shares of $100, five per cent. of which shall be paid in at the time of subscribing. The persons forming the first directorship are W. A. Kindred, B. A. Tyler, J. B. Haggart, Chas. Sweat and A. W. Edwards, of Fargo; Cornelius K. Orton, of Ortonville, and R. A. Castello, of Graceville, Minn.

The Yankton Press and Dakotaian is endeavoring to make votes for division and statehood by making the prophecy that the capitol at Bismarck will cost much more than the commission has at its disposal for the construction of the building and that the next legislature will be called upon to vote a million or so to enrich the commission. The trouble with those Yankton fellows is that they are so used to rings and steals that they can conceive of no public building or improvement in which there is not a steal. Nine out of ten of all the good buildings at Yankton have been erected out of funds stolen from the government by Indian agents and men with government commissions. Bismarck does not propose to build up in that way. The capital building when finished will be a monument not only to the good judgment of those who located it but to the honesty of nine men in whom the territory placed a sacred trust.

As evidence of the general prosperity of Helena, the capital city of Montana, the Herald of that city, one of the handsomest and brightest papers in the northwest, has enlarged to an eight-column folio. A person may always judge of the prosperity of a city by its representative paper. It is a never-failing criterion.

J. M. Graham, superintendent of the Dakota Division of the North Pacific, has partially suspended the rule which prohibits persons from riding on freight trains, so that it does not include officers pursuing criminals and physicians who desire to visit patients, provided they have passes or tickets.

Redfield Sun: A party of surveyors went from this point to Raymond, Wednesday morning, to run a preliminary survey from that station north and south. This is thought to be an extension of the Iroquois branch of the southwestern, from the after named place to Bismarck.

Minneapolis News: The Bismarck Tribune, one of the breeziest and spiciest dailies not only in Dakota, but in the west, has been enlarged to an eight-page paper. We congratulate the public upon the enterprise they have encouraged, and the Tribune folks that they have been made the recipients of such evidence of appreciation. May all hands grow fat and wealthy.

A Deer Lodge paper says that the architect who designed the beautiful depot building of the North Pacific railroad at St. Paul, has designed the same in miniature for the passenger depot at Helena to be built of brick.

Regarding Drouth.

The Hillsboro Banner has studied the peculiarities of drouth and says: "Notwithstanding the effects of the drouth the present season, the crops in this county bid fair for an average yield from fields where anything like proper cultivation has been adhered to, and it is only from those which have been slovenly cultivated that will feel the effects of the dry weather. We can cite hundreds of fields including those of the Grandin farms, which will yield fair crops, even if there should not be another drop of rain from now until harvest, but the prospects are that from now until the crops ripen there will be propitious showers. Just so long as farmers persist in merely skimming over their ground when fall plowing, thus allowing in the spring the weeds to come up early, putting off seeding until late, sowing poor seed and only about half enough of it, just so long will there be a failure in crops, no matter whether the seasons be wet or dry. If the seasons should be favorable, perhaps they may get from fifteen to twenty bushels to the acre, if not, there will be of course, a total failure. This is not the fault of the soil, and cannot be attributed to dry weather, for it has been demonstrated that if there is moisture enough in the soil sufficient to bring up the seed in the spring, good crops can be raised, if the ground has been properly cultivated and sown early without any rain fall during the growing season.

"So it behooves every farmer, if he wishes to farm with profit, to be careful in cultivation, sow early, and good seed and enough of it. Poor farming is a curse to any country, and the sooner our slovenly farmers turn over a new leaf the better it will be for them and the country."

The Great Lottery War Over!

From this time on the Commonwealth Distribution company will withdraw from the foolish war waged by rival lottery companies, and attending to its own business leave the calling of fraudulent, etc., to them. The country is large enough for all and this war has caused the new postmaster general to call these lottery companies "illegal and frauds" and deny them the use of the registered mails. The C. D. company, by their fair manner of drawings, hope to merit patronage without saying anything evil against other companies. "Live and let live" will henceforth be their motto. On July 31st, in Louisvill, Ky., the next drawing takes place, with a capital prize of $30 000 and numerous other large prizes as tickets cost only $2 each everybody should have one, including their rivals, as they would be overjoyed by returning them "good for evil," by seeing them draw a big prize. Address, R. M. Boardman, Louisville, Ky.

A Trying Moment.

Tuesday forenoon while Mr. McGuire, clerk in the postoffice, was standing at the delivery window mangling the anatomy of a wooden toothpick, and reflecting over the modern plan of salvation, a genuine dude entered and tripped anguishly up to the window. Shoving the toothpick into his breeches pocket he straightened up his handsome figure and was ready to wait on her.

"Give me fwee, fwee-cent stamps and a postal cawd, please."

They were handed to her, and shoving the stamps back toward him she said:

"Will you kindly detach one fwom the others, they're weady faw use?"

Always willing to oblige, he did as requested, and returned the detached stamp.

"Thawnks. You are vewy kind. Now, will you oblige me by wunning out your tongue until I moisten the stawmp so it will adhesh to the lettah?"

This was too much for his sensitive nerves and he sank to the floor in a swoon, where he remained until the registry clerk fanned him vigorously with a mail pouch and revived him by holding a foreign letter just in from Germany to his nose. After he had unswooned curiosity led him to look at the letter mailed by the maiden, and he found it addressed thus:

Mr. Gorg tomsonn,
cor serebun & stait Streat
Chicaggow
illinose.
inn East

Penitentiary Bids.

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Bismarck penitentiary Wednesday a number of bids were submitted for the construction of the building, but none were accepted, the meeting being adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon. The following are the bids before the directors:

The Bismarck building association offered to do all the wood work for $14,974, and the bid is very favorably looked upon by the members of the board.

R. B. Mason's bid for the brick work, stone foundation, capping, etc., is $26,100.

Megan & Kelly, of Fargo, offer to do all the work and turn the building over to the territory complete, for $82,000.

B. F. Swain, of Bismarck, sent in a bid which was conditioned to complete the building in the time desired by the board for $59,714, and if more time would be allowed he would construct and complete it for $58,000.

The Bismarck artificial stone company says it will furnish all stone for foundations, and trimmings for $6,841.65.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co. propose to put in water works and apparatus for $2,450.

P. J. Pauly & Bros., of St. Louis, submitted a bid to furnish the material for all iron cornices, etc., for $5,800, and will put it in place for $400 more.

E. F. Osborne sent in two bids for supplying heating apparatus, offering to give the latest and most improved system for $5,985.45, and the old ordinary system for $3,388.25.

The Fargo galvanized iron cornice company offered to supply all necessary cornice, trimmings, roof, etc., for $29,500.

J. W. Newell & Co., of Chicago, were represented by a proposal to furnish locks for the building, but made no bids.

The meeting was adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon.

Shade Trees.

Shade trees about the city are beginning to loom up in grandeur and importance, and already many residences are completely surrounded by beautiful, shade-bestowing clusters of zephyr-catching ornaments. Box elders give the most satisfaction of any of the leafy woods and those who have had experience in tree growing in Bismarck say that they should be planted in the fall. What is more attractive and becoming to a city than healthy, well-trimmed shade trees, and when they can be grown as successfully and easily as in Bismarck it is almost a crime against humanity to neglect their culture. A ride through the various parts of the city will astonish those who have not taken time to give the capital city a thorough inspection and its numerous, swaying trees, with their heaven-born, æolian music as the chinook breezes float through the emerald bowers, cannot fail to call forth words of praise and admiration.

Bismarck Roller Mills.

The Bismarck Roller Mills have resumed operation under the management of Mr. George Heffner, one of the best millers in the northwest. The proprietors of the mill are Messrs. R. B. Mason, M. P. Slattery, Geo. Heffner and S. N. Shersie. They put the many wheels and grinders in operation yesterday, with a capacity of 125 barrels per day, which will be increased as soon as possible. The latest improved Geo. T. Smith middling purifier and bolting reels are used, and the mill which has already won a reputation for manufacturing a first-class article will continue to send out the finest quality of patent flour that can be made from the best wheat in the world. Space will not permit of an extended notice of the mill, but suffice it to say that it is second to none in the country.

The Ladies Emporium.

The Bismarck Ladies Emporium, on the corner of First and Main street, is now open, and the finest stock of ladies' furnishing and dress goods ever brought to the northwest, is there to be found. No one can fail to find the store as in the window is exhibited an elegant wedding dress which not only outshines in beauty all the finery which can be seen on the street of a metropolitan city in a whole day, but is an index to what the store contains, and is a fine specimen of Mrs Hood's work. Ladies desiring becoming, perfectly fitting dresses, can do no better than to visit the Ladies' Emporium, where the costumes made are equal to any to be found in Chicago, Boston or New York. A stock of ladies' ready made underwear is also constantly on hand.

The Emporium is arranged in the most convenient and tasty manner, there being three apartments, one of which is used especially for fitting, and all dresses sent out are guaranteed to be a perfect fit.

President Arthur to Visit the Yellowstone Region,

On his way west we hope he will visit Louisville, Ky., and witness the 58th monthly drawing of the old reliable Commonwealth Distribution Company, which will take place July 31, 1883. Capital prizes of $30,000, $10,000, $5,000, 1,960 prizes, $112,000. Tickets only $2; halves $1. 27 tickets, $50; 55 tickets only $100. Address R. M. Boardman; Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

CURRENT COMMENT.

OUT of 150,000 Mormons in Utah but 15,000 are polygamists.

A GRAND FORKS divorced wife speaks of him as her ex-husband.

BEECHER wasted a sermon on the unregenerated of Chicago last Sunday.

MR. KEARNEY is fast becoming aware of the significant fact that his front name is Dennis.

CHAMBORD will elude the grim monster yet if his physicians let him alone.

AFFECTIONATE friends in Bloomington will erect a monument over the lamented Litta's tomb.

TWENTY NINE husbands were placed on the retired list by the Chicago divorce courts last week.

A DEVIL'S LAKE woman kicked a tramp so hard last week that he has been hump-backed ever since.

OSCAR WILDE pronounces a London policeman in cape and helmet "Michael Angelesque." How idiotique!

CHICAGO eats $3,000 worth of ice cream daily. Think of that and yearn, ye maidens of Dakota's grassy slopes.

A DAKOTA editor speaks of John Bright as being "the inventor of a very successful disease of the kidneys."

A BOY says in his composition that "Onions are the vegetables that make you sick when you don't eat them yourself."

DURING a Missouri cyclone two churches were the only buildings demolished. Let us hear no more about "heaven sent breezes."

A MAN named Petty has been sent to the Nevada penitentiary for stealing his own son. Is Petty larceny a penitentiary offense out there?

AN Indianapolis man, to protect himself from his wife, brought home a slugger made of rubber hose, with one end filled with nails.

DAVID DAVIS will bathe at Long Branch this summer, and in anticipation of enormous swells bathing houses are being moved higher up on the beach.

WALSO, an Indian chief, died at Troy, N. Y., last week at the age of 109 He retained his faculties and the odor of his youth to the last moment.

A MAN has been arrested in Chicago on whom eight wives have been sawed off and several thickly populated districts not yet thoroughly canvassed.

THE king and queen of Spain have kissed and made up. Alf promised to try and curb his patriotism in future, and Chrissy generously forgave him.

WATERMELONS are selling in Florida for five cents each. Even newspaper men can afford to indulge in an occasional wild, colicky debauch in that sunny land.

THE papers announce that a number of horses throughout Dakota are afflicted with the Texas itch. Legislation will soon be demanded to prevent Texans from coming into the territory.

A WRITER in the Richmond (Va.) State claims to be reliably informed that not a single patent has ever been issued from the patent office to a negro.

WIGGINS predicts scorching weather for this month This whole country is predicting scorching weather for Wiggins in the dim, uncertain future.

A FARMER at Oconto, Wis., asserts that hailstones knocked the horns from a yearling steer in his pasture For an amateur liar, he does very well in his maiden effort.

COAL OIL JOHNNY, who squandered millions in a few months, and has since been poverty-stricken, has recently found $25 000, which he left at a Williamsport hotel several years ago.

A WOMAN in Missouri fainted and died when her sons were arrested for horse stealing. She had only been in the state a few days and had not yet become accustomed to the ways of the people.

AN unusually observing editor says that a girl while being serenaded, nine times out of ten, forgets that her room curtains are open until she strikes a light, and then she gives a little yell and crawls under the bed

AN irate lawyer called on a Dakota editor, fully intending to mop up the floor with him for some real or fancied insult. The legal limb is now feeding his eyes on raw beef Editors will act that way if pressed just a little.

THERE is a base ball nine in Indiana composed of Methodist preachers. The country is now anxiously waiting to learn what they substitute for the usual exclamation when a hot ball is caught by the teeth.

AN eminent American traveler claims that a certain church spire in Europe is the highest thing in the world Just wait until he reaches Mandan and asks the price of Indian curiosities, and he will retract the statement.

N. Y. MORNING JOURNAL: A dude meets a dudine on the street cars She—"Why did you not come up to ow house last night, we looked faw you." He—"Yaas, could not get up thah. Had other engagement Me mothah's dead. Thought I ought to go up to ow houth!"

EDITOR Mitchell, of the Duluth Tribune, has the reputation of being a pronounced infidel, but if he never believed in a hell he now probably thinks some affair of the kind should be fitted up temporarily to teach those enemies of his that there is something else besides balm in Gilead,

"I am always interested," says the Rev. Talmade, "in the building of theaters and the building of dissipating saloons. I like to have them built of the best granite, to have the rooms made large, and to have the pillars made very firm God is going to conquer them and they will be turned into churches,"

YESTERDAY a man stepped up to the delivery window of the postoffice and said "Any Coopers for Mr. Letter? I mean any loopers for Mr. — no, confound it! any leppers for Kister Moop—any meppers forIster—. Oh! dammit, I'll go off and learn to talk before I try to transact business at this mail shop!"

IN THE St. Louis cemetery at New Orleans, the sexton found Mrs. Ducorne, the wife of a prominent druggist of the city, kneeling before a broken tomb by the side of a coffin from which she had wrenched the lid. She held in her arms and was frantically kissing the corpse of her child who had died of smallpox, and been buried without her seeing him. She was fiercely crazy and said she went for a lock of her boy's hair, and had pulled the tomb open with her fingers which were wounded in the work.

EXCHANGE—"It is a very bright paper," said Mrs Jones, "but my husband does not like me to read it. It is so full of naughty criticisms," he says. "That's just what my husband says," said Mrs. Smith; "but he brings home a copy every week, having merely cut out the improper paragraphs. Of course I buy another copy." "Then he might as well spare himself the trouble of supplying a mutilated one." "Indeed, no; it is very useful. One cannot read an entire newspaper. I lay this copy over mine and read through the holes."

"IF you love me, Pat. you will swim over to me," cried Kate Marron, of Iowa, to her lover, who stood on the opposite bank of a swollen stream. He tried, and although she will meet him no more on earth, she hopes to meet him in the starry realms above.

GEORGIA planters are buying large bells to be rung by the women folks when tramps appear. Of course it may suit the tastes of the southerners, but at this distance it really seems that an unceasing chime of bells all over the broad land would soon become obnoxious to the people.

THE "masher" has been analyzed by a scientific Washington reporter, and these are the ingredients and proportions which make up the fashionable idiot: Bicarbonate of cheek, 990,230; essence of gall, 2,500; nitrate of stare, 2,500. tincture of conceit, 3,500; oxalate of cuffs. 170; protoxide of collar, .230; acetate of toothpick shoes, 267; sulphide of smirk, .600; chloride of coat-tail, .002; cynanide of brain (doubtful), 001; total, 1000.

BISMARCK PENITENTIARY.

Megan & Kelly of Fargo Secure the Contract.

And the Building is to be Enclosed by January 1, 1884.

Work of the Directors.

At a late hour Thursday afternoon, after mature deliberation on the part of the board of directors the contract for the construction of the North Dakota penitentiary in this city was awarded Messrs. Megan & Kelly of Fargo, who were the lowest bidders. Many other worthy contractors submitted bids, but all were beyond the funds at the disposal of the directors, and were necessarily rejected. The special bids which were mostly in detail, when footed up are as follows:

Weaver Lumber Company, lumber and carpenter work	$14,974.00
Mason, brick and masonry	26,160 00
Pauly, iron for trimmings, etc	6,200,00
Osborn, heating apparatus	4,388.25
Bismarck Stone Co., stone foundations, etc.	6,841.65
Locks, wind mill, pipe, and plumbing (estimate)	3,152.00
Entire building	$61,655 90

This immense total ran far ahead of the advertised and legal cost of the building and could not be considered.

Mr. Swain of Bismarck, who would have given to the territory a substantial, first class structure, offered to erect and complete it for $58,714. This was much less than the itemized and detailed bids would have been, but Messrs. Megan & Kelly came under Mr. Swain's bid nearly $6,000, by offering to put up the edifice for $52,940. Architect Dow by the consent of the directors modified the plans so that Megan & Kelly can construct the building within the limit of funds and they promise to give to the people of Dakota a creditable prison.

The contract calls for the enclosure of the building by January 1, 1884, and its completion the first of June next. It will be one of the best prisons in the country, the iron to be used in cells, floors, etc., to be of as good quality as can be found in the United States.

LIFE WRECKED.

A Charming Girl Appears in Bismarck Drunk and Disgraced.

One of the Many Wrecks of St. Louis Females—She is Going Home

A young lady named Alice Burnett came to the city Tuesday morning and attracted considerable attention by her beauty and flashy dress. About noon she was found in a beastly state of intoxication near the river landing. A gentleman from St. Louis happened to be present and recognized her as the daughter of one of the

FIRST FAMILIES

of the Missouri metropolis, and when asked what was the cause of her downfall she related the following story. which is condensed for the TRIBUNE:

"I was engaged to be married to a young man in Chicago the first day of May last but when the time came for our wedding he did not appear, and in a few days I learned that he was the husband of another woman whom he had married two months before. I loved him with all the affection that a woman could possibly bestow upon a man, and when he found he had me completely in his power he not only perjured himself by promising to be my husband, but

ROBBED ME OF MY VIRTUE.

Well, I didn't know what to do. I was taken sick but rather than bring disgrace upon my parents and sisters, as soon as I regained sufficient strength I left home and have not known a happy moment since."

Rep.—What is the young man's name to whom you were engaged?

His name is Frank Seymour, was the reply and the name was spoken with a vengeance.

The unfortunate girl was taken to Mandan during the day, and was sent to her home in St. Louis on the evening train. It was a sad sight to behold. Young, beautiful and accomplished, she stood a wreck of what was intended by nature and by nature's God to be that grandest of all earth's blessings, a true and noble woman. She promised to reform her ways and once more seek shelter beneath the parental roof.

In Favor of Short Hours.

Brooklyn Eagle: The regular weekly meeting of the delegates from the different branches of the Short Hour League was held yesterday afternoon at No. 263 Bowery, New York. It was decided to send circulars to business men of the city requesting from them an expression of opinion concerning the movement to suspend business at noon on Saturday. The clergy will be reached in a similar manner and asked for their views in connection with the movement, while a circular to be sent to the board of health will inquire of that body whether they do not consider that the shortening of the hours of labor would not, in a sanitary point of view, result beneficially to working men and women. It was reported that at the present time 25,000 people are enjoying the Saturday afternoon holiday, and that if the public departments' employees gain their point, the number will be increased by about 6,000. Women and girls employed as lace workers, tailoresses and sewing machine operators are said to be seriously discussing a proposition looking to the attainment of early closing.

WHY NOT BUILD?

When You Can Get all Kinds of Building Material at Such Low Figures in Bismarck.

What the Branford & Edwards Lumber Company is Doing—Description of Their Mills at Cloquet, Minnesota.

The Bismarck Branch.

The railroad right of way east of Eighth street for several blocks is now practically covered with lumber piles of immense dimensions belonging to the Edwards & Bradford Lumber company, which only established in business at this point last spring, but which has already built up a trade as extensive as any in the northwest. The Bismarck institution is a branch of the famous Knife Falls Lumber company, of Cloquet, Minn, which is one of the most extensive manufactories in the lumber region. The gentlemen having charge of the branch are energetic business men, and the fact of their manufacturing their own lumber admits of their selling all grades at extremely low figures. They save to their customers the usual jobbers' profits, because they control the product from the stump to the consumer.

The Carlton Press, a paper published at Northern Pacific Junction, Minn., of which the first number appeared July 3, has a detailed account of the operations of the Knife Falls Lumber company, at Cloquet, Minn., formerly called Knife Falls. The company was organized in January, 1880, and absorbed the pine lands mill and general effects of Brandenburg & Moore. H. Brandenburg was elected president, and Charles A. Moore, secretary and treasurer, which positions they still occupy. W. C. Edwards has since been elected vice president and Charles Eldred, general manager, The original capital stock was $60,000, but it was increased to $200,000. The company's mill consists of two circulars, one of the larger gangs, and shingle and lath machines. There are ten boilers, 48 inches by 20 feet, two smoke stacks, and three engines of large capacity. Sorting machines, invented by the company, do the work of twelve men with two, the lumber being assorted with respect to size and quality. The capacity of the mill is from 225,000 to 250,000 every eleven hours, and the product is to be doubled by the introduction of electric light for night work. A new plaining mill said to be the largest and most complete in the state, is being built, and the old saw and planing mill is torn down. Four dry kilns have been put in, and two more are being built, which will give a capacity of 75,000 feet per day. The mill site contains fifty acres of land, laid out in fine shape, on a side hill overlooking the village. The tramways cost $10,500. The season's cut will be 28,000 000 feet of lumber, to be increase hereafter to 35,000 000 feet. The company owns considerable pine land and is buying more, having also a system of yards at Bismarck, Valley City, Jamestown, Lisbon, Marshall. Lamour, Eckelson and Sargeant, Dakota, with more to be added. The company proposes to make its business pay to the highest degree, by controlling its product from the stump to the consumer. The main office, with branch distributing yards, is at St. Paul. The capital involved is $500,000. About 350 men are employed on an average The new members, who have caused an infusion of more capital, are W. C. Edwards, president of the Kansas Lumber company, and Charles Eldred, of E & C. Eldred, Chicago and Muskegon. The company's new store building is 32x40 feet and two stories high. The barn is 3 x100 feet. Two large boarding houses and thirty-five cottages have been erected by the company, which will build seventy cottages more, and a third boarding house.

The President Draws $30,000 in the Lottery.

This would be the "boss" advertisement should the president on his visit to the Louisville Exposition purchase a ticket in the Commonwealth Distribution Company, there, and in witnessing the popular monthly drawing which takes place July 31, see the number on his ticket pulled from the wheel with the $30,000 prize drawn to its number, or he might draw the $10,000, or $5,000 prizes, for there are 1 960 prizes to be drawn, amounting to $112 400. Tickets only cost $2 each. They can be obtained by addressing R. M. Boardman, Louisville, Ky.

More Than We'd Paid.

A New York dispatch says. Wm. H. Vanderbilt has purchased of Sir Philip Miles the celebrated Leigh court collection of paintings, the sum paid being something over half a million dollars. The collection includes some of the best known and most valuable pictures extant.

A Mexican Outrage.

GALVESTON, July 17.—News' Laredo special: Dr. Campbell, the America consul at Monterey arrived in Laredo on the 15th inst, leaving the consulate in charge of Rev Shaw Today dispatches were received addressed officially to Consul Campbell, notifying him that last night the American consul's office was entered by a mob of Mexicans, and Rev Shaw, acting United States consul at Monterey, was assaulted and beaten nearly to death. Furniture and papers belonging to the consulat were destroyed. The information creates a profound sensation at Laredo.

Released by a Mob.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—The Times Democrat Vernon, La., special says: The two Barnard brothers, charged with murder and arson, were released from jail last night by a crowd of armed men. They captured the guard, forbidding the sheriff from coming near them and broke the lock of the jail. None of the crowd were identified. The whereabouts of the prisoners is unknown.

The Iges Court Martial.

ST. PAUL July 17—The court martial in the case of Col. Guido Iges for duplicating his pay accounts began this morning. The court is composed of fifteen officers, Brevet Brigadier General L. P Bradley president The first evidence was that of J. H. Spryer, of Washington, a banker, who testified to the signature of defendant on two pay accounts, July and August 1882, which passed through his bank. Major Wm Smith, paymaster at St. Paul, testified that the pay account of Col. Iges of August came to him after it had been paid in Washington. Adjourned till to-morrow.

By Telegraph

The Telegraphers.

NEW YORK, July 18.—It was announced in the morning papers that the committee of the telegraphers' brotherhood would wait on the officials of the Western Union today to demand an answer to their petition in reference to wages and hours work. Up to 11:30 o'clock none of the committee had appeared. The meeting of directors of the company will be held at 12:30. The result, so far as it refers to the petition, will probably not be known for an hour. There is no evidence of unusual excitement among the operators this morning, although the situation is discussed with much interest wherever a knot of them gathers.

A FEVERISH FEELING.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A feverish felling exists in telegraphic circles over the threatened strike. Every person interested is anxiously waiting the result of the meeting of the executive committee with the Western Union directors. The committee of brotherhood held a meeting this morning but what transpired there could not be learned. Cipher dispatches were received by the committee from various points stating that the operators were in readiness to leave their desks at a moments notice. W B, Somerville, of the Western Union company said today there seemed to be little possibility that the company would grant the request and that the strike seemed inevitable. The demands were unjust and unreasonable and if the strike should happen the company would fight it to the bitter end. W. C. J. Dealy, manager of the operating room of the Western Union said he did not believe the strike would be commenced without mature deliberation on the part of the operators. This morning there was an unusually large force at work in the office, numbering between six and seven hundred. The ordinary number of absentees was from fifteen to twenty-five. There were only nine absentees this morning. He said he had at least fifty letters from employees of the company promising to stand by it in the event of a strike. There were twenty-nine chief operators in the office each one having under him from eighteen to twenty-five men. This morning a canvas was made by these chiefs among the operators to ascertain if possible the real strength of the disaffected portion and how large a force might be relied on in case of a strike. The first report showed that out of 210 operators, twelve were doubtful and nine promised to stand by the company. Later reports indicate this proportion represented a division of feeling throughout the whole force. The Wheatstone operators to a man, Dealy said, promised to stand by the company in case of a strike.

NO STRIKE YET.

ST. PAUL, July 18, 3:15 p. m.—There is no sign of the telegraph operator's strike up to this hour.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The linemen of the Telephone company of this city went out on a stike at noon today and will hold a meeting at 2 o'clock this afternoon to outline their future course of action.

Unreasonable Telegraph Operators.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The Herald editorially says of the threatened strike of the brotherhood of telegraphers, that although their petition is couched in respectable terms it leaves the impression of asking too much. It requests day work eight hours instead of nine, and night work seven instead of eight hours, a reduction of one-ninth in one case and one-eighth in the other, at the same time it wants all wages increased 15 per cent, irrespective of age or skill, or position of operator, besides extra compensation for Sunday work. The real effect of these demands will be best illustrated by example. Day operators receive, say $75 per month, or, counting nine hours to a day and six days to a week, about thirty-five cents per hour. Under the proposed rate, monthly wages will be $86.25, a day's work to be eight hours, during six days in the week, or forty cents per hour, an actual increase of more than twenty-seven per cent. In regard to the Wheatstone operators, an increase of sixty-five per cent. is demanded for them. On the whole, it may be doubted whether the operators have presented a strong case. That evils exist, cannot be questioned, but they will not be remedied by the course taken. The executive committee of the Western Union Telegraph company will meet tomorrow, and the petition of the operators will then be brought to their consideration. One of the officers of the company said today it was impossible to say what action will be taken. The general opinion was that the demand was excessive and unreasonable. No action has yet been taken by the Mutual Union, American, Rapid and Baltimore and Ohio companies.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Postmaster General Gresham returned to Washington yesterday.

Capt. Kress, of the ordnance service, for whose trial a court martial was ordered to convene at San Antonio, Texas, is charged with having expended more than the amount appropriated for the purpose, in building a military store house at San Antonio, Texas.

It has been decided to put a second mail service on the Hannibal & St. Joe railway between Quincy and Hannibal. This will make a continuous double daily railway mail service from Chicago to Denver via Kansas City.

Rear admiral Nichols, acting secretary of the navy, has issued instructions that the regulation for the change in the uniforms of naval officers will not go into effect until the department so orders

Secretary Lincoln returned to Washington yesterday morning.

A special to the Star from Oakland, Md., reports the death of Judge S. C. Shocke. He was formerly commissioner of patents and member of congress.

The date of the president's departure from Washington on his trip to the Yellowstone park has not yet been fixed It seems settled however, that he will leave here about August 1, and will attend the opening of the Louisville exposition before going further west. Arrangements for the trip are to be made by Lieutenant-General Sheridan. Secretary Lincoln will accompany the president and it is said Senator Wade Hampton will be one of the party. The president has postponed his proposed trip on the steamer Despatch to Newport and Cape May until the end of the week and may perhaps abandon it altogether.

The Suez Canal.

LONDON, July 17.—The report of the British directors of the Suez Canal Company says they have power to require satisfactory width and depth of the new canal. By an arrangement for reduction of expenses the British shipping at the end of ten years will probably be relieved to the extent of one million pounds. The agreement for the appointment of a British vice-president and inspector of navigation secures British interests better than anything would short of the complete British management. The choice is to secure those valuable advantages or leave the company to a full possession of the monopoly.

Checking the Ravages of Cholera.

CAIRO, July 17.—The sanitary commission is endeavoring to purify Cairo and isolated houses where cholera appeared, but if the disease takes a firm hold in the city it is probable it will be allowed to take its course, and that the general precautions only will be taken to check its progress. Baker Pasha having expressed an opinion of condons around the city as now useless, they will probably be shortly removed.

AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17.—Cholera is spreading generally throughout the country. The sanitary commission has taken steps to isolate Alexandria in which a case thought to be cholera was announced today. Twenty-eight deaths from the disease occurred at Damietta yesterday, thirty-eight at Mansurah, fifteen at Samanoud.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Eight Large Boilers Fly Into Fragments In an Instant,

And Scatter Death, Destruction and Ruin on Every Hand.

The Earth Shaken for Miles.

READING, Pa, July 17.—The eight boilers of the anthracite furnaces, owned by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company, and operated by Wm. M. Kauffman, exploded early this morning, reducing the furnaces to a mass of ruins. Preparations had been made for a casting and the employes were outside the building taking a rest before tapping the furnace when the explosion occurred. Large pieces of the boiler were

HURLED A GREAT DISTANCE

and debris, stone and shattered timbers thrown about in great confusion. The engine and boiler house was entirely demolished. Frank Waltman, aged 21, of Tipton, was instantly killed. Solomon Waltman, his father, was injured internally and will die; Morris Good, severely scalded by the escaping steam. Engineer Marstellas was also badly injured and a number of other employes slightly hurt The force of the explosion shook the earth and aroused people for miles around. The damage to the furnaces amounts to many thousand dollars.

St. Paul Items.

ST. PAUL, July 17—Bids for grading, ballasting, etc., of the St. Paul & North Pacific road from St. Cloud to Minneapolis, a distance of sixty-one miles, will be opened at the latter city Saturday next.

General Passenger Agent Barnes, of the North Pacific, yesterday received a letter from Chicago saying the associated press association would arrive at St. Paul Aug. 1, and leave the following day for an extended trip through the park region.

A Strange Procedure.

NASHVILLE, July 17.—The missing ledger in which the balances of the state depositors was kept, which was stolen from the state treasurers office last week, was found yesterday on the steps of the Artisan. It was inclosed in a paper with a note added to the auditor of Artisan, with anonymous instructions to turn it over to the proper authorities and make his own terms about the reward. The book upon examination was found to be intact without mutilation or erasures in any part.

Debauching Little Girls.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Frank Jackson, a laborer on the farm of Joseph Schaefer, a German living a short distance from St. Peters, in St. Charles county, this state, was arrested yesterday on a charge of debauching two little girls belonging to Schafer, aged respectively 12 and 13 years. His wife and family confessed to the charge and said he had been intimate with the children nearly two years. The affair created a good deal of excitement.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The president has appointed Henry C. Stafford collector of customs at Erie, Pa., vice Matthew R. Barr, resigned. It is understood Barr will receive an appointment in the Indian bureau. E. P. Freeman, register of the land office at Redwood Falls, Minn., vice Wm. Dunnington, suspended. Charles F. Gardner, receiver of public monies at Sacramento, Cal., Currie G. Bell, receiver of public monies at Bayfield, Wis. Benjamin Thompson, of West Virginia, agent for the Indians at the Sisseton agency, Dakota.

Telephone Men Will Strike.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The telephone company officials today sent for the foremen of their gangs of repairers and linemen and asked what the men wanted. The foremen in reply referred them to the executive committee of the Telegraphers Brotherhood. The officials refused to recognize that committee and it is stated that at a subsequent meeting it was decided to strike at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Sprague Estate Sold.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 17.—The Sprague mansion estates in this city were sold at auction to-day. The prices obtained were low. The Fanny Sprague house was bought by the Union Company for $28.1 0. The Mary Sprague house by James C. Hidden for $28,000 The green house lot and building, containing 25,369 square feet, by the Union company for 39 cents per square foot, and another lot containing 30,415 square feet by the Union Company for 34 cents per square foot.

Justice on the Jump.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—The Commercial Gazette Marysville, Ky., special says: This afternoon as soon as the jury in the Cooper case retired the Emmet Guards escorted Samuel Bulger from the jail to the court house amid a great crowd of people on the streets where he was to be arraigned for rape in the court room. The indictment was read to him and in ten minutes they returned a verdict of guilty with sentence of death. Bulger received the verdict unmoved and was returned to jail in one hour from the time he was taken out.

Still at a Deadlock.

CONCORD, N. H., July 17.—Ballot for United States senator today: Whole number, 320; necessary to a choice, 161; Wm. Ladd, 1; William Brown, 1; Henry E. Burnham, 1; Charles H. Burnes, 1; Jeremiah Eastman, 2; B F Prescott, 1; Chester B Jordan, 1; Charles H. Bell, 2; Daniel Barnard, 4; Jacob H. Gallingher, 4; Aaron F. Stevens, 10; O. C. Moore, 12; Gilman Marshal, 22; Mason W. Tappan, 34; James F. Briggs, 48; Wm. E. Chandler, 65; Harry Bingham, 112.

Want More Pay.

NEW YORK, July 17.—A committee from the telegraphers organization, composed of seven members from the different cities called on General Eckert about 10 o'clock yesterday and presented a letter requesting a general increase of 15 per cent in the salaries of operators and a slight reduction in their hours of work, and requested that a reply be returned as early as convenient. No time was stipulated and no threats made.

Sentence Approved.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The president has approved the sentenced of dismissal in the case os Samuel N. M. Holmes, 10th infantry, recently tried by court-martial at Fort Bliss, Texas, for duplicating his pay accounts. The official order dismissing him from the service was issued today.

Pistol Practice.

RICHMOND, Va., July 17.—An altercation occurred at Clarksville last Saturday between between G. W, Averett and Russell, which resulted in a resort to pistols. Averett was mortally wounded and Russell shot in the shoulder Condition critical. Averett is said to have said something derrogatory to the good name of Russell, who went after the former for satisfaction.

A Strike Imminent.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—The members of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers assert tonight that unless the Western Union company reply favorably before noon tomorrow to the memorial presented to general manager Eckert yesterday, the executive committee will order a strike at 12 o'clock sharp, New York time, and every member of the brotherhood in the country will quit work and quietly abandon his post. Telegraph officials do not seem to be worried about the matter.

The New Hampshire Deadlock.

CONCORD, N. H., July 17.—It is stated on the best authority to-night that Briggs will withdraw from the senatorial contest before a vote will be taken to-morrow. His supporters will go largely to Chandler, Tappan and Marston. Chandler's friends claim his vote will reach in the neighborhood of 80 on the next ballot. Stevens' men have confidence to-night and decided to vote for him through tomorrow at least.

THE TELEGRAPH TROUBLES.

Opinions of the New York Press on the Situation.

A Strike Not Deemed Prudent by the Leading Journals.

The Situation Discussed.

NEW YORK, July 17 —The newspapers are giving considerable space to the threatened telegraph trouble both in the nature of interviews and editorial comments

FROM THE MAIL AND EXPRESS:

"The situation is one that deserves to be very carefully scanned and thoroughly understood by all directly and indirectly interested. That is to say, by everybody. The public has rights that will somehow be enforced, and there is a limit to the natural right of employes to strike. It is our belief the directors of the great employer of telegraph operators, the Western Union, are disposed to deal squarely and generously with its employes whenever they deputize any one or more to present their cause of complaint. It will not be well for operators if they so lose their heads as to provoke the lasting disfavor of an intelligent people for recklessly using the peculiar opportunities given them to annoy the public Let them be prudent and keep intelligent and just public opinion on their side and they will get all to which they are entitled."

FROM THE EVENING POST.

"That which interests the public most and of which the public can form an opinion is the means to which the operators intend to resort in order to enforce their demands. A strike of telegraphers now when so large a proportion of the business of the country in every department is carried on by telegraph; that credit itself in the commercial and financial world may be said to rest on it, is a very serious matter indeed. Operators have it in their power to inflict an enormous loss and inconvenience on the community by refusing to do their work until their employers comply with their demands. Now the question whether any body of men ought to be allowed for any purpose to inflict this loss and inconvenience on the public is one of which the growing complexity of modern society will soon compel peremptory settlement."

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER:

"The last development in the telegraph trouble is that speculators in Wall street are offering money to operators to strike. This is the last phase of the war on the telegraph companies, but the publication of the names of unscrupulous persons who are urging on the struggle that would produce incalculable loss to the country may not be so pleasant to them as beating Western Union stock down would. These people tread on dangerous ground when they make this attempt."

FROM THE HERALD.

"On the whole, it may be doubted whether the operators have presented a strong case. That evils exist, cannot be questioned, but they will not be remedied by the course taken"

Storm Ridden Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18—Southwest Missouri was visited by a severe thunder storm last evening. W. P Miller's large barn and sleigh ter house at Carthage was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Loss $2 000 No insurance. Several stables and barns were also struck by lightning and destroyed, At Marshal the storm, wind and rain was very severe. Trees were uprooted, fences leveled, and corn and oats blown flat. At Warrensburg the church of God, a new structure, was blown over by the tornado. Stock was killed by the lightning and about a mile of the telephone wire and poles was destroyed. Jop in was also visited by the storm but the damage done was slight.

A Daring Robbery.

DETOIT, July 18.—A sneak thief bank robbery took place at Coldwater this afternoon. While George Starr, cashier of the National bank, was counting a package of bills handed him by one of two confederates, the other slipped into the safe and stole a valuable package of jewerly belonging to H. C. Lewis, president of the bank. The thieves ran three blocks, jumped into a carriage in waiting and drove off at breakneck speed pursued by two officers. They were overtaken a mile from town but presenting four revolvers to the officers the latter beat a retreat.

Killed His Sister's Former Lover.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 18.—Charles Seitz, a paper hanger of Allegheny City, fatally shot Dr. D. W. Langfelt tonight at the latter's home in Belleville, seven miles from the city. Langfelt was engaged to Seitz's sister for several years, but a short time ago broke the engagement without explanation, and this so enraged Seitz that today he borrowed a revolver and went down to Belleville and shot Langfelt on sight.

Jealousy, Murder and Suicide

LONDON, July 18.—The town of Bedford is in the greatest excitement over a lawn tennis tragedy. A party yesterday were playing lawn tennis near Ship Inn street, Cushberts, in the center of the town. Among the players were Mr. Devere, a young army officer, and Miss McKay, an exceedingly pretty young lady 20 years of age. Suddenly and without apparent provocation Devere pulled out a revolver and shot Miss McKay dead. He then blew out his own brains. Both victims were well known in society, and in both cases the only surviving parents are widows. It is believed jealousy was the motive of the crime.

The Boat Race.

PRESCOTT, Ont., July 18.—The river continues rough and the prospects for this evening's race are somewhat dubious. Neither Hanlon or Ross are out this morning. The influx of visitors was greatly augmented by the trains from all points last night.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE® NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

CURRENT COMMENT.

Out of 150,000 Mormons in Utah but 15,000 are polygamists.

A Grand Forks divorced wife speaks of him as her ex-husband.

Beecher wasted a sermon on the unregenerated of Chicago last Sunday.

Mr. Kearney is fast becoming aware of the significant fact that his front name is Dennis.

Chambord will elude the grim monster yet if his physicians let him alone.

Affectionate friends in Bloomington will erect a monument over the lamented Litta's tomb.

Twenty nine husbands were placed on the retired list by the Chicago divorce courts last week.

A Devil's Lake woman kicked a tramp so hard last week that he has been hump-backed ever since.

Oscar Wilde pronounces a London policeman in cape and helmet "Michael Angelesque." How idiotique!

Chicago eats $3,000 worth of ice cream daily. Think of that and yearn, ye maidens of Dakota's grassy slopes.

A Dakota editor speaks of John Bright as being "the inventor of a very successful disease of the kidneys."

A boy says in his composition that "Onions are the vegetables that make you sick when you don't eat them yourself."

During a Missouri cyclone two churches were the only buildings demolished. Let us hear no more about "heaven sent breezes."

A man named Petty has been sent to the Nevada penitentiary for stealing his own son. Is petty larceny a penitentiary offense out there?

An Indianapolis man, to protect himself from his wife, brought home a slugger made of rubber hose, with one end filled with nails.

David Davis will bathe at Long Branch this summer, and in anticipation of enormous swells bathing houses are being moved higher up on the beach.

Walso, an Indian chief, died at Troy, N. Y., last week at the age of 109. He retained his faculties and the odor of his youth to the last moment.

A man has been arrested in Chicago on whom eight wives have been sawed off and several thickly populated districts not yet thoroughly canvassed.

The king and queen of Spain have kissed and made up. Alf promised to try and curb his patriotism in future, and Chrissy generously forgave him.

Watermelons are selling in Florida for five cents each. Even newspaper men can afford to indulge in an occasional wild, colicky debauch in that sunny land.

The papers announce that a number of horses throughout Dakota are afflicted with the Texas itch. Legislation will soon be demanded to prevent Texans from coming into the territory.

A writer in the Richmond (Va.) State claims to be reliably informed that not a single patent has ever been issued from the patent office to a negro.

Wiggins predicts scorching weather for this month. This whole country is predicting scorching weather for Wiggins in the dim, uncertain future.

A farmer at Oconto, Wis., asserts that hailstones knocked the horns from a yearling steer in his pasture. For an amateur liar, he does very well in his maiden effort.

Coal Oil Johnny, who squandered millions in a few months, and has since been poverty-stricken, has recently found $25 000, which he left at a Williamsport hotel several years ago.

A woman in Missouri fainted and died when her sons were arrested for horse stealing. She had only been in the state a few days and had not yet become accustomed to the ways of the people.

An unusually observing editor says that a girl while being serenaded, nine times out of ten, forgets that her room curtains are open until she strikes a light, and then she gives a little yell and crawls under the bed.

An irate lawyer called on a Dakota editor, fully intending to mop up the floor with him for some real or fancied insult. The egal limb is now feeding his eyes on raw beef. Editors will act that way if pressed just a little.

There is a base ball nine in Indiana composed of Methodist preachers. The country is now anxiously waiting to learn what they substitute for the usual exclamation when a hot ball is caught by the teeth.

An eminent American traveler claims that a certain church spire in Europe is the highest thing in the world. Just wait until he reaches Mandan and asks the price of Indian curiosities, and he will retract the statement.

N. Y. Morning Journal: A dude meets a dudine on the street cars: She—"Why did you not come up to ow house last night; we looked faw you." He—"Yaas; could not get up thah. Had 'other 'ngagement Me mothah's deac. Thought ought to go up to ow houth!"

Editor Mitchell, of the Duluth Tribune, has the reputation of being a pronounced infidel, but if he never believed in a hell he now probably thinks some affair of the kind should be fitted up temporarily to teach those enemies of his that there is something else besides balm in Gilead.

"I am always interested," says the Rev. Talmade, "in the building of theaters and the building of dissipating saloons. I like to have them built of the best granite, to have the rooms made large, and to have the pillars made very firm. God is going to conquer them and they will be turned into churches."

Yesterday a man stepped up to the delivery window of the postoffice and said: "Any Coopers for Mr. Letter? I mean any loopers for Mr. — no, confound it! any leppers for Kister Moop—any meppers for lister—. Oh! dammit, I'll go off and learn to talk before I try to transact business at this mail shop!"

In the St. Louis cemetery at New Orleans, the sexton found Mrs. Ducorne, the wife of a prominent druggist of the city, kneeling before a broken tomb by the side of a coffin from which she had wrenched the lid. She held in her arms and was frantically kissing the corpse of her child who had died of smallpox, and been buried without her seeing him. She was fiercely crazy and said she went for a lock of her boy's hair, and had pulled the tomb open with her fingers which were wounded in the work.

Exchange—"It is a very bright paper," said Mrs. Jones; "but my husband does not like me to read it. It is so full of naughty witticisms," he says. "That's just what my husband says," said Mrs. Smith; "but he brings home a copy every week, having merely cut out the improper paragraphs. Of course I buy another copy." "Then he might as well spare himself the trouble of supplying a mutilated one." "Indeed, no; it is very useful. One cannot read an entire newspaper. I say his copy over mine and read through the holes."

"If you love me, Pat, you will swim over to me," cried Kate Marron, of Iowa, to her lover, who stood on the opposite bank of a swollen stream. He tried, and although she will meet him no more on earth, she hopes to meet him in the starry realms above.

Georgia planters are buying large bells to be rung by the women folks when tramps appear. Of course it may suit the tastes of the southerners, but at this distance it really seems that an unceasing chime of bells all over the broad land would soon become obnoxious to the people.

The "masher" has been analyzed by a scientific Washington reporter, and these are the ingredients and proportions which make up the fashionable idiot: Bicarbonate of cheek, 990,250; essence of gall, 2,500; nitrate of stare, 2,500; tincture of conceit, 8,500; oxalate of cuffs, 170; protoxide of collar, .230; acetate of toothpick shoes, 267; sulphide of smirk, .600; chloride of coat-tail, .002; cyanide of brain (doubtful), .001; total, 1,000.

BISMARCK PENITENTIARY.

Megan & Kelly of Fargo Secure the Contract.

And the Building is to be Enclosed by January 1, 1884.

Work of the Directors.

At a late hour Thursday afternoon, after mature deliberation on the part of the board of directors the contract for the construction of the North Dakota penitentiary in this city was awarded Messrs. Megan & Kelly of Fargo, who were the lowest bidders. Many other worthy contractors submitted bids, but all were beyond the funds at the disposal of the directors, and were necessarily rejected. The special bids which were mostly in detail, when footed up are as follows:

Weaver Lumber Company, lumber and carpenter work	$44,974.00
Mason, brick and masonry	26,100 00
Pauly, iron for trimmings, etc	6,200,00
Osborn, heating apparatus	4,388.25
Bismarck Stone Co., stone foundations, etc	6,841.65
Locks, wind mill, pipe, and plumbing (estimate)	3,152.00
Entire building	$61,655.90

This immense total ran far ahead of the advertised and legal cost of the building and could not be considered.

Mr. Swain of Bismarck, who would have given to the territory a substantial, first class structure, offered to erect and complete it for $58,7 4. This was much less than the itemized and detailed bids would have been, but Messrs. Megan & Kelly came under Mr. Swain's bid nearly $6,000, by offering to put up the edifice for $52,940. Architect Dow by the consent of the directors modified the plans so that Megan & Kelly can construct the building within the limit of funds and they promise to give to the people of Dakota a creditable prison.

The contract calls for the enclosure of the building by January 1, 1884, and its completion the first of June next. It will be one of the best prisons in the country, the iron to be used in cells, floors, etc., to be of as good quality as can be found in the United States.

HER WOE.

A Charming Girl Appears in Bismarck Drunk and Disgraced.

One of the Many Wrecks of St. Louis Females—She is Going Home

A young lady named Alice Burnett came to the city Tuesday morning and attracted considerable attention by her beauty and flashy dress. About noon she was found in a beastly state of intoxication near the river landing. A gentleman from St. Louis happened to be present and recognized her as the daughter of one of the

FIRST FAMILIES

of the Missouri metropolis, and when asked what was the cause of her downfall she related the following story, which is condensed for the Tribune:

"I was engaged to be married to a young man in Chicago the first day of May last but when the time came for our wedding he did not appear, and in a few days I learned that he was the husband of another woman whom he had married two months before. I loved him with all the affection that a woman could possibly bestow upon a man, and when he found he had me completely in his power he not only perjured himself by promising to be my husband, but

ROBBED ME OF MY VIRTUE.

Well, I didn't know what to do. I was taken sick but rather than bring disgrace upon my parents and sisters, as soon as I regained sufficient strength I left home and have not known a happy moment since."

Rep.—What is the young man's name to whom you were engaged?

His name is Frank Seymour, was the reply and the name was spoken with a vengeance.

The unfortunate girl was taken to Mandan during the day, and was sent to her home in St. Louis on the evening train. It was a sad sight to behold. Young, beautiful and accomplished, she stood a wreck of what was intended by nature and by nature's God to be that grandest of all earth's blessings, a true and noble woman. She promised to reform her ways and once more seek shelter beneath the parental roof.

In Favor of Short Hours.

Brooklyn Eagle: The regular weekly meeting of the delegates from the different branches of the Short Hour League was held yesterday afternoon at No. 253 Bowery, New York. It was decided to send circulars to business men of the city requesting from them an expression of opinion concerning the movement to suspend business at noon on Saturday. The clergy will be reached in a similar manner and asked for their views in connection with the movement, while a circular to be sent to the board of health will inquire of that body whether they do not consider that the shortening of the hours of labor would not, in a sanitary point of view, result beneficially to working men and women. It was reported that at the present time 25,000 people are enjoying the Saturday afternoon holiday, and that if the public departments' employees gain their point, the number will be increased by about 6,000. Women and girls employed as lace workers, tailoresses and sewing machine operators are said to be seriously discussing a proposition looking to the attainment of early closing.

WE LEAD.

When You Can Get all Kinds of Building Material at Such Low Figures in Bismarck.

What the Bradford & Edwards Lumber Company is Doing—Description of Their Mills at Cloquet, Minnesota.

The Bismarck Branch.

The railroad right of way east of Eighth street for several blocks is now practically covered with lumber piles of immense dimensions belonging to the Edwards & Bradford Lumber company, which only established in business at this point last spring, but which has already built up a trade as extensive as any in the northwest. The Bismarck institution is a branch of the famous Knife Falls Lumber company, of Cloquet, Minn., which is one of the most extensive manufactories in the lumber region. The gentlemen having charge of the branch are energetic business men, and the fact of their manufacturing their own lumber admits of their selling all grades at extremely low figures. They save to their customers the usual jobbers' profits, because they control the product from the stump to the consumer.

The Carlton Press, a paper published at Northern Pacific Junction, Minn., of which the first number appeared July 3, has a detailed account of the operations of the Knife Falls Lumber company, at Cloquet, Minn., formerly called Knife Falls. The company was organized in January, 1880, and absorbed the pine lands, mill and general effects of Brandenburg & Moore. H. Brandenburg was elected president, and Charles A. Moore, secretary and treasurer, which positions they still occupy. W. C. Edwards has since been elected vice president, and Charles Eldred, general manager. The original capital stock was $60,000, but it was increased to $200,000. The company's mill consists of two circulars, one of the larger gangs, and shingle and lath machines. There are ten boilers, 48 inches by 20 feet, two smoke stacks, and three engines of large capacity. Sorting machines, invented by the company, do the work of twelve men with two, the lumber being assorted with respect to size and quality. The capacity of the mill is from 225,000 to 250,000 every eleven hours, and the product is to be doubled by the introduction of electric light for night work. A new plaining mill, said to be the largest and most complete in the state, is being built, and the old saw and planing mill is torn down. Four dry kilns have been put in, and two more are being built, which will give a capacity of 75,000 feet per day. The mill site contains fifty acres of land, laid out in fine shape, on a side hill overlooking the village. The tramways cost $10,500. The season's cut will be 28,000 000 feet of lumber, to be increase hereafter to 35,000 000 feet. The company owns considerable pine land and is buying more, having also a system of yards at Bismarck, Valley City, Jamestown, Lisbon, Marshall, Lamour, Eckelson and Sargeant, Dakota, with more to be added. The company proposes to make its business pay to the highest degree, by controlling its product from the stump to the consumer. The main office, with branch distributing yards, is at St. Paul. The capital involved is $500,000. About 350 men are employed on an average. The new members, who have caused an infusion of more capital, are W. C. Edwards, president of the Kansas Lumber company, and Charles Eldred, of E. & C. Eldred, Chicago and Muskegon. The company's new store building is 32x40 feet, and two stories high. The barn is 30x100 feet. Two large boarding houses and thirty-one cottages have been erected by the company, which will build seventy cottages more, and a third boarding house.

The President Draws $30,000 in the Lottery.

This would be the "boss" advertisement should the president on his visit to the Louisville Exposition purchase a ticket in the Commonwealth Distribution Company, there, and in witnessing the popular monthly drawing which takes place July 31, see the number on his ticket pulled from the wheel with the $30,000 prize drawn to its number, or he might draw the $10,000, or $5,000 prizes, for there are 1960 prizes to be drawn, amounting to $112 400. Tickets only cost $2 each. They can be obtained by addressing R. M. Boardman, Louisville, Ky.

More Than We'd Paid.

A New York dispatch says: Wm. H. Vanderbilt has purchased of Sir Philip Miles the celebrated Leigh court collection of paintings, the sum paid being something over half a million dollars. The collection includes some of the best known and most valuable pictures extant.

A Mexican Outrage.

Galveston, July 17.—News' Laredo special: Dr. Campbell, the American consul at Monterey arrived in Laredo on the 15th inst., leaving the consulate in charge of Rev Shaw. Today dispatches were received addressed officially to Consul Campbell, notifying him that last night the American consul's office was entered by a mob of Mexicans, and Rev Shaw, acting United States consul at Monterey, was attacked and beaten nearly to death. Furniture and papers belonging to the consulate were destroyed. The information creates a profound sensation at Laredo.

Released by a Mob.

New Orleans, July 17.—The Times Democrat Vernon, La., special says: The two Barnard brothers, charged with murder and arson, were released from jail last night by a crowd of armed men. They captured the guard, forbidding the sheriff from coming near them and broke the lock of the jail. None of the crowd were identified. The whereabouts of the prisoners is unknown.

The Ilges Court Martial.

St. Paul, July 17.—The court martial in the case of Col. Guido Ilges for duplicating his pay accounts began this morning. The court is composed of fifteen officers, Brevet Brigadier General L. P. Bradley president. The first evidence was that of J. H. Spryer, of Washington, a banker, who testified to the signature of defendant on two pay accounts, July and August 1882, which passed through his bank. Major Wm. Smith, paymaster at St. Paul, testified that the pay account of Col. Ilges of August came to him after it had been paid in Washington. Adjourned till to-morrow.

By Telegraph

The Telegraphers.

New York, July 8.—It was announced in the morning papers that the committee of the telegraphers' brotherhood would wait on the officials of the Western Union today to demand an answer to their petition in reference to wages and hours work. Up to 1:30 o'clock none of the committee had appeared. The meeting of directors of the company will be held at 2:30. The result, so far as it refers to the petition, will probably not be known for an hour. There is no evidence of unusual excitement among the operators this morning, although the situation is discussed with much interest wherever a knot of them gathers.

A FEVERISH FEELING.

New York, July 18.—A feverish felling exists in telegraphic circles over the threatened strike. Every person interested is anxiously waiting the result of the meeting of the executive committee with the Western Union directors. The committee of brotherhood held a meeting this morning but what transpired there could not be learned. Cipher dispatches were received by the committee from various points stating that the operators were in readiness to leave their desks at a moments notice. W. B. Somerville, of the Western Union company said today there seemed to be little possibility that the company would grant the request and that the strike seemed inevitable. The demands were unjust and unreasonable and if the strike should happen the company would fight it to the bitter end. W. C. Dealy, manager of the operating room of the Western Union said he did not believe the strike would be commenced without mature deliberation on the part of the operators. This morning there was an unusually large force at work in the office, numbering between six and seven hundred. The ordinary number of absentees was from fifteen to twenty-five. There were only nine absentees this morning. He said he had at least fifty letters from employees of the company promising to stand by it in the event of a strike. There were twenty-nine chief operators in the office each one having under him from eighteen to twenty-five men. This morning a canvas was made by these chiefs among the operators to ascertain if possible the real strength of the disaffected portion and how large a force might be relied on in case of a strike. The first report showed that out of 210 operators, twelve were doubtful and nine promised to stand by the company. Later reports indicate this proportion represented a division of feeling throughout the whole force. The Wheatstone operators to a man, Dealy said, promised to stand by the company in case of a strike.

NO STRIKE YET.

St. Paul, July 18, 3:15 p. m.—There is no sign of the telegraph operator's strike up to this hour.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 18.—The linemen of the Telephone company of this city went out on a strike at noon today and will hold a meeting at 2 o'clock this afternoon to outline their future course of action.

Unreasonable Telegraph Operators.

New York, July 17.—The Herald editorially says of the threatened strike of the brotherhood of telegraphers, that although their petition is couched in respectable terms it leaves the impression of asking too much. It requests day work eight hours instead of nine, and night work seven instead of eight hours, a reduction of one-ninth in one case and one-eighth in the other, at the same time it wants all wages increased 15 per cent, irrespective of age or skill, or position of operator, besides extra compensation for Sunday work. The real effect of these demands will be best illustrated by example. Day operators receive, say $75 per month, for counting nine hours to a day and six days to a week, about thirty-five cents per hour. Under the proposed rate, monthly wages will be $86.25, a day's work to be eight hours, during six days in the week, or forty cents per hour, an actual increase of more than twenty-seven per cent. In regard to the Wheatstone operators, an increase of sixty-five per cent. is demanded for them. On the whole, it may be doubted whether the operators have presented a strong case. That evils exist, cannot be questioned, but they will not be remedied by the course taken. The executive cammittee of the Western Union Telegraph company will meet tomorrow, and the petition of the operators will then be brought to their consideration. One of the officers of the company said today it was impossible to say what action will be taken. The general opinion was that the demand was excessive and unreasonable. No action has yet been taken by the Mutual Union, American, Rapid and Baltimore and Ohio companies.

Washington Matters.

Washington, July 17.—Postmaster General Gresham returned to Washington yesterday.

Capt. Kress, of the ordnance service, for whose trial a court martial was ordered to convene at San Antonio, Texas, is charged with having expended more than the amount appropriated for the purpose, in building a military store house at San Antonio, Texas.

It has been decided to put a second mail service on the Hannibal & St. Joe railway between Quincy and Hannibal. This will make a continuous double daily railway mail service from Chicago to Denver via Kansas City.

Rear admiral Nichols, acting secretary of the navy, has issued instructions that the regulation for the change in the uniforms of naval officers will not go into effect until the department so orders.

Secretary Lincoln returned to Washington yesterday morning.

A special to the Star from Oakland, Md., reports the death of Judge S. C. Shocke. He was formerly commissioner of patents and member of congress.

The date of the president's departure from Washington on his trip to the Yellowstone park has not yet been fixed. It seems settled however, that he will leave here about August 1, and will attend the opening of the Louisville exposition before going further west. Arrangements for the trip are to be made by Lieutenant-General Sheridan. Secretary Lincoln will accompany the president and it is said Senator Wade Hampton will be one of the party. The president has postponed his proposed trip on the steamer Despatch to Newport and Cape May until the end of the week and may perhaps abandon it altogether.

The Suez Canal.

London, July 17.—The report of the British directors of the Suez Canal Company says they have power to require satisfactory width and depth of the new canal. By an arrangement for reduction of expenses the Brittish shipping at the end of ten years will probably be relieved to the extent of one million pounds. The agreement for the appointment of a British vice-president and inspector of navigation secures British interests better than anything would short of the complete British management. The choice is to secure those valuable advantages or leave the company to a full possession of the monopoly.

Checking the Ravages of Cholera.

Cairo, July 17.—The sanitary commission is endeavoring to purify Cairo and isolated houses where cholera appeared, but if the disease takes a firm hold in the city it is probable it will be allowed to take its course, and that the general precautions only will be taken to check its progress. Baker Pasha having expressed an opinion of cordons around the city as now useless, they will probably be shortly removed.

AT ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria, July 17.—Cholera is spreading generally throughout the country. The sanitary commission has taken steps to isolate Alexandria in which a case thought to be cholera was announced today. Twenty-eight deaths from the disease occurred at Damietta yesterday, thirty-eight at Mansurah, fifteen at Samanoud.

THEY BURST.

Eight Large Boilers Fly Into Fragments In an Instant,

And Scatter Death, Destruction and Ruin on Every Hand.

The Earth Shaken for Miles.

Reading, Pa, July 17.—The eight boilers of the anthracite furnaces, owned by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company, and operated by Wm. M. Kauffman, exploded early this morning, reducing the furnaces to a mass of ruins. Preparations had been made for a casting and the employes were outside the building taking a rest before tapping the furnace when the explosion occurred. Large pieces of the boiler were

HURLED A GREAT DISTANCE

and debris, stone and shattered timbers thrown about in great confusion. The engine and boiler house was entirely demolished. Frank Waltman, aged 21, of Tipton, was instantly killed. Solomon Waltman, his father, was injured internally and will die; Morris Good, severely scalded by the escaping steam. Engineer Marstellas was also badly injured and a number of other employes slightly hurt. The force of the explosion shook the earth and aroused people for miles around. The damage to the furnaces amounts to many thousand dollars.

St. Paul Items.

St. Paul, July 17.—Bids for grading, ballasting, etc., of the St. Paul & North Pacific road from St. Cloud to Minneapolis, a distance of sixty-one miles, will be opened at the latter city Saturday next.

General Passenger Agent Barnes, of the North Pacific, yesterday received a letter from Chicago saying the associated press association would arrive at St. Paul Aug. 1, and leave the following day for an extended trip through the park region.

A Strange Procedure.

Nashville, July 17.—The missing ledger in which the balances of the state depositors was kept, which was stolen from the state treasurers office last week, was found yesterday on the steps of the Artisan. It was inclosed in a paper with a note added to the auditor of Artisan, with anonymous instructions to turn it over to the proper authorities and make his own terms about the reward. The book upon examination was found to be intact without mutilation or erasures in any part.

Debauching Little Girls.

St. Louis, July 17.—Frank Jackson, a laborer on the farm of Joseph Schaefer, a German living a short distance from St. Peters, in St. Charles county, this state, was arrested yesterday on a charge of debauching two little girls belonging to Schafer, aged respectively 12 and 13 years. His wife and family confessed to the charge and said he had been intimate with the children nearly two years. The affair created a good deal of excitement.

Appointments.

Washington, July 17.—The president has appointed Henry C. Stafford collector of customs at Erie, Pa., vice Matthew R. Barr, resigned. It is understood Barr will receive an appointment in the Indian bureau. E. P. Freeman, register of the land office at Redwood Falls, Minn., vice Wm. Dunnington, suspended. Charles F. Gardner, receiver of public monies at Sacramento, Cal. Currie G. Bell, receiver of public monies at Bayfield, Wis. Benjamin Thompson, of West Virginia, agent for the Indians at the Sisseton agency, Dakota.

Telephone Men Will Strike.

Chicago, July 17.—The telephone company officials today sent for the foremen of their gangs of repairers and linemen and asked what the men wanted. The foremen in reply referred them to the executive committee of the Telegraphers Brotherhood. The officials refused to recognize that committee and it is stated that at a subsequent meeting it was decided to strike at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Sprague Estate Sold.

Providence, R. I., July 17.—The Sprague mansion estates in this city were sold at auction to-day. The prices obtained were low. The Fanny Sprague house was bought by the Union Company for $28,1 0. The Mary Sprague house by James C. Hidden for $28,000. The green house lot and building, containing 25,369 square feet, by the Union company for 39 cents per square foot, and another lot containing 30,415 square feet by the Union Company for 34 cents per square foot.

Justice on the Jump.

Cincinnati, July 17.—The Commercial Gazette Marysville, Ky., special says: This afternoon as soon as the jury in the Cooper case retired the Emmet Guards escorted Samuel Bulger from the jail to the court house amid a great crowd of people on the streets where he was to be arraigned for rape in the court room. The indictment was read to him and in ten minutes they returned a verdict of guilty with sentence of death. Bulger received the verdict unmoved and was returned to jail in one hour from the time he was taken out.

Still at a Deadlock.

Concord, N. H., July 17.—Ballot for United States senator today: Whole number, 320; necessary to a choice, 161; Wm. Ladd, 1; William Brown, 1; Henry E. Burnham, 1; Charles H. Burnes, 1; Jeremiah Eastman, 2; B. F. Prescott, 1; Chester B. Jordan, 1; Charles H. Bell, 2; Daniel Barnard, 4; Jacob H. Gallingher, 4; Aaron F. Stevens, 10; O. C. Moore, 12; Gilman Marshal, 22; Mason W. Tappan, 34; James F. Briggs, 48; Wm. E. Chandler, 65; Harry Bingham, 112.

Want More Pay.

New York, July 17.—A committee from the telegraphers organization, composed of seven members from the different cities called on General Eckert about 10 o'clock yesterday and presented a letter requesting a general increase of 15 per cent in the salaries of operators and a slight reduction in their hours of work, and requested that a reply be returned as early as convenient. No time was stipulated and no threats made.

Sentence Approved.

Washington, July 17.—The president has approved the sentence of dismissal in the case of Samuel N. M. Holmes, 10th infantry, recently tried by court-martial at Fort Bliss, Texas, for duplicating his pay accounts. The official order dismissing him from the service was issued today.

Pistol Practice.

Richmond, Va., July 17.—An altercation occurred at Claresville last Saturday between G. W. Averett and Russell, which resulted in a resort to pistols. Averett was mortally wounded and Russel shot in the shoulder. Condition critical. Averett is said to have said something derogatory to the good name of Russell, who went after the former for satisfaction.

A Strike Imminent.

St. Louis, July 17.—The members of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers assert tonight that unless the Western Union company reply favorably before noon tomorrow to the memorial presented to general manager Eckert yesterday, the executive committee will order a strike at 12 o'clock sharp, New York time, and every member of the brotherhood in the country will quit work and quietly abandon his post. Telegraph officials do not seem to be worried about the matter.

The New Hampshire Deadlock.

Concord, N. H., July 17.—It is stated on the best authority to-night that Briggs will withdraw from the senatorial contest before a vote will be taken to-morrow. His supporters will go largely to Chandler, Tappan and Marston. Chandler's friends claim his vote will reach in the neighborhood of 80 on the next ballot. Stevens' men have confidence to-night and decided to vote for him through tomorrow at east.

THE PRESS OPINIONS.

Opinions of the New York Press on the Situation.

A Strike Not Deemed Prudent by the Leading Journals.

The Situation Discussed.

New York, July 17.—The newspapers are giving considerable space to the threatened telegraph trouble both in the nature of interviews and editorial comments.

FROM THE MAIL AND EXPRESS:

"The situation is one that deserves to be very carefully scanned and thoroughly understood by all directly and indirectly interested. That is to say, by everybody. The public has rights that will somehow be enforced, and there is a limit to the natural right of employes to strike. It is our belief the directors of the great employer of telegraph operators, the Western Union, are disposed to deal squarely and generously with its employes whenever they deputize any one or more to present their cause of complaint. It will not be well for operators if they so lose their heads as to provoke the lasting disfavor of an inteligent people for recklessly using the peculiar opportunities given them to annoy the public. Let them be prudent and keep intelligent and just public opinion on their side and they will get all to which they are entitled."

FROM THE EVENING POST.

"That which interests the public most and of which the public can form an opinion is the means to which the operators intend to resort in order to enforce their demands. A strike of telegraphers now when so large a proportion of the business of the country in every department is carried on by telegraph; that credit itself in the commercial and financial world may be said to rest on it, is a very serious matter indeed. Operators have it in their power to inflict an enormous loss and inconvenience on the community by refusing to do their work until their employers comply with their demands. Now the question whether any body of men ought to be allowed for any purpose to inflict this loss and inconvenience on the public is one of which the growing complexity of modern society will soon compel peremptory settlement."

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER:

"The last development in the telegraph trouble is that speculators in Wall street are offering money to operators to strike. This is the last phase of the war on the telegraph companies, but the publication of the names of unscrupulous persons who are urging on the struggle that would produce incalculable loss to the country may not be so pleasant to them as beating Western Union stock down would. These people tread on dangerous ground when they make this attempt."

FROM THE HERALD:

"On the whole, it may be doubted whether the operators have presented a strong case. That evils exist, cannot be questioned, but they will not be remedied by the course taken."

Storm Ridden Missouri.

St. Louis, Mo., July 18.—Southwest Missouri was visited by a severe thunder storm last evening. W. P. Miller's large barn and slaughter house at Carthage was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Loss $2.000. No insurance. Several stables and barns were also struck by lightning and destroyed. At Marshal the storm, wind and rain was very severe. Trees were uprooted, fences leveled, and corn and oats blown flat. At Warrensburg the church of God, a new structure, was blown over by the tornado. Stock was killed by the lightning and about a mile of the telephone wire and poles was destroyed. Joplin was also visited by the storm but the damage done was slight.

A Daring Robbery.

Detroit, July 18.—A sneak thief bank robbery took place at Coldwater this afternoon. While George Starr, cashier of the National bank, was counting a package of bills handed him by one of two confederates, the other slipped into the safe and stole a valuable package of jewerly belonging to J. C. Lewis, president of the bank. The thieves ran three blocks, jumped into a carriage in waiting and drove off at breakneck speed pursued by two officers. They were overtaken a mile from town but presenting four revolvers to the officers the latter beat a retreat.

Killed His Sister's Former Lover.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 18.—Charles Seitz, a paper hanger of Allegheny City, fatally shot Dr. D. W. Langfelt tonight at the latter's home in Belleville, seven miles from the city. Langfelt was engaged to Seitz's sister for several years, but a short time ago broke the engagement without explanation, and this so enraged Seitz that today he borrowed a revolver and went down to Belleville and shot Langfelt on sight.

Jealousy, Murder and Suicide.

London, July 18.—The town of Bedford is in the greatest excitement over a lawn tennis tragedy. A party yesterday were playing lawn tennis near Ship Inn street, Cushberts, in the center of the town. Among the players were Mr. Devere, a young army officer, and Miss McKay, an exceedingly pretty young lady, 20 years of age. Suddenly and without apparent provocation Devere pulled out a revolver and shot Miss McKay dead. He then blew out his own brains. Both victims were well known in society, and in both cases the only surviving parents are widows. It is believed jealousy was the motive of the crime.

The Boat Race.

Prescott, Ont., July 18.—The river continues rough and the prospects for this evening's race are somewhat dubious. Neither Hanlon or Ross are out this morning. The influx of visitors was greatly augmented by the trains from all points last night.

NEWS COMMENTS.

GLADSTONE is fond of frogs' legs.

A LATE storm cost Indianapolis $10,000.

MISSOURI has seventy-three railroads worth $36,871,956.

NEW ORLEANS is discussing public baths, but not taking any.

OSCAR WILDE is frightening English children with a lecture on America.

A NEW beetle is appearing in the south that is a deadly enemy of the sweet potato.

COLUMBIA college has resolved to admit women. It had to do so or have a row.

IT IS now asserted that America was discovered by a Welsh prince. Great Christopher!

CENTRAL PACIFIC reports put the California wheat surplus at not over 20,000,000 bushels.

GEN. RAUM thinks that nearly all internal revenue taxes, other than those on beer and spirits can go.

A GEORGIA negro is said to have coughed up a cockle burr the other day that had been in his throat three years.

THE president makes 1,160 postmasters a month and it keeps Hatton on the keen jump to furnish offices to put them in.

THE brewery at Fergus Falls burned down and the inhabitants have been obliged to recently fall back on water again.

A JAMESTOWN justice recently fined a brakeman $15 for beating a man who was stealing a ride. The train beater was fined nothing.

"CHEER!" The Chinese have no word that is equivalent to hell and no conception of such a place. How would "4th of July" fill the bill?

A WESTERN man has committed suicide because he "was too sensitive to live." What particular paper he edited is not definitely stated.

HELEN TAYLOR, stepdaughter of John Stuart Mill, is the first woman elected to the presidency of a standing committee on the London school board.

TENNESSEE boasts a strawberry eight and one quarter inches in circumference. The name of the bloated capitalist who owns it is carefully suppressed.

A MONTANA Chinaman bought a wife for two sacks of flour. The flour was of a very inferior brand, however. You can't fool a Chinaman on a trade.

ALL but two judges of the state of Mississippi travel on free passes from the railroads. The two mentioned are editors and wouldn't be guilty of traveling on judicial passes.

THE old capitol at Albany which is soon to be taken down cost $173,000, and did service for seventy-six years. Either of the grand stairways of the new capitol cost more than $200,000.

IT is said that Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer, is showing in his imprisonment great aptitude in acquiring foreign languages, and that he has especially made rapid progress in French and German.

M. DE LESSEPS was presented with a son by Madame on Thursday. He is 78 years old.—St. Paul Dispatch. Great heavens! where has the Madame kept the boy hidden away from the longing eye of his father for 78 years.

ST. PAUL Dispatch: It is suggested that the torch be taken from the hand of Bartholdi's Liberty and a tin cup substituted; and that an extension be made, representing a dog, which shall be attached to the other hand by a large string.

EX-SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND is to grapple with the woman question in the next number of the North American Review. He will undertake to show that woman is unfitted for equal participation with men in public affairs not only by her smaller brain capacity, but also by the peculiarities of her nervous organization.

Bly's Brick Yard.

A TRIBUNE reporter visited Bly's brick yard Saturday, and found it to be one of the liveliest precincts in the city. The immense steam engine was puffing away, turning out fine pressed brick at the rate of 20,000 per day. It is worth considerable time and trouble to look at this wonderful machine as it takes the loose clay and moulds it into the elegant brick which adorns our Bismarck buildings. A large force of men are at work on Seventh street with teams and scrapers where, at a depth of five feet, the valuable clay is reached. Here Mr. Bly is doing double service by taking clay for his brick and giving to the public a road through what was an impassible hill. There are now in the yard over 700,000 brick, 300,000 of which are burnt and ready for use. The yard is turning out 50,000 per day, and forty-six men are employed daily. The works cover over two blocks of ground, and with the mammoth sheds, humming machinery and din of laborers, presents an enterprising, prosperous scene. Mr. Bly is to be congratulated upon his great success in the work, and deserves credit for giving to the capital city such an abundance of excellent building material.

The Drowned Engineer.

Missoulian: The body of engineer A. P. Mitchell, formerly of the North Pacific railroad engineers staff at Billings, who was drowned in the river three miles above town on Monday of last week, was found on Wednesday, nine days after death, on a bar in the river near Clissis Levasseur's farm, five miles below town. It was scarcely recognizable at all, but was identified by books and papers in his pockets, and deceased's watch and finger ring. The body was very considerably bruised by being rolled and washed over logs, etc. The shoes had been torn off, and the pants and drawers worn through at the knees. The drawers were tied around the ankles, and inclosed in socks, and through the holes in the knees, gravel stones, some of them as large as hens' eggs, had found their way. The body was found by two of Mr. Wallace's men, in the employ of the company. They were detailed to search for the remains, and twice passed within a very few yards of them before seeing the object of their search. The remains were brought to town in the afternoon, and quietly buried in the Missoula cemetery on Thursday morning.

FARGO Argus: The Huron movement did appropriate "The State of Dakota," leaving the section north of the forty-sixth parallel to call itself north Dakota, Pembina, State of Devil's Lake, or anything but Dakota. With the south accepted as "Dakota," "North Dakota" would appear to the world as a sort of sideshow, a small scintillation from the great and glowing meteor. It is probable there will be some lively kicking done before this feat is accomplished.

A Mad Architect.

Architect Calkins, of Minneapolis, who has been in Bismarck before the capital commission with his fine and elegant designs, went east last night via the North Pacific railroad. He was mad as could be to think an alleged inferior workman got away with him.—Fargo Republican.

Architect Calkins presented some very fine plans; he seemed to understand his business; but he did not succeed in convincing the commission that a duplicate of the twelve million dollar state house built at Albany New York could be built at Bismarck with the means at the command of the commission. His plans were rejected as impracticable. The commission were convinced, however, that the Minnesota capitol could be built as cheaply at Bismarck as at St. Paul, and accordingly the plans of the architect who built that were accepted—the plans of a man who does not offer five to ten thousand dollars commission for the acceptance of his plans and then combine with contractors to get his money back.

THE CAPITOL BUILDING.

Its Outside Dimensions and a Brief Synopsis of the Interior Arrangement—A Dome 180 Feet High.

The Material to be Used in its Construction and When the Structure Will be Completed.

Work on the Building to be Continued Night as well as by Day by the Aid of Electric Lights.

A Handsome Structure.

The Dakota capitol building will be 150x180 feet on the ground and three full stories in height above the basement—fifty-six feet walls with dome 180 feet. The basement will be twelve feet; the first floor fourteen feet; the second floor sixteen feet and the third floor fourteen feet. The senate chamber and hall of the house of representatives will be thirty feet from floor to ceiling.

The first floor will be divided as follows: On the right of the vestibule will be the governor's reception room, office and private office. The secretary of state's offices will be opposite the governor's rooms. The attorney general's office and private room, and territorial auditor will have two rooms each, the treasurer and superintendent of public instruction three each. Connected with each of these suites of rooms will be a large fire-proof vault.

On the second floor will be found the chambers of the senate and house of representatives, a postoffice, supreme court room, rooms for the clerk of supreme court, territorial library, offices for railroad, tax and insurance commissioners, and an office for each of the five judges of the supreme court, and the several committee rooms for the use of the legislature. The senate and house of representatives chambers will extend two stories high, being thirty feet. The balance of the third story will be fitted for committee rooms, etc.

The basement will contain apartments for historical society, state library, bath rooms, water closets, etc.

The building will be one story higher than the Minnesota capitol, and a much finer building in every respect. It will be heated by steam, and fitted with pipes for gas and water. It will be enclosed by the 1st of January, 1884, and completed by April 1st. Work on the excavation will be commenced next week, and the stone placed on the ground for the foundations.

The foundations will be made of blue sand stone from the vicinity of Sims, thirty-eight miles west of Bismarck, a very handsome and very superior article. Six million brick will be used in the construction of the building. They will be manufactured at the yards of Bly & Thompson, where seventy thousand per day are now being made ready, and where the terra cotta trimmings will be manufactured.

The construction will be pushed day and night, and when under full headway two hundred thousand brick will be laid every twenty-four hours. The work at night will be promoted by electric light. Five hundred men will be employed on the building during its construction, and when completed it will be a monument to the wisdom and integrity of the commission, and those who have taken part in it will be able to defy criticism.

Another New Enterprise.

D. W. Smith, in connection with Bragg, Smith & Co., wholesale grocers, have secured a couple of lots on the corner of Twelfth and Sweet streets, southeast of the flouring mills, and will erect in a few days a two-story 24x60 building, to be used for a steam spice and coffee mill, the first institution of the kind established in the northwest. The magnitude of the business of this firm demands the building of such an institution. Their coffees and spices will be brought to Bismarck in car lots and roasted and ground in this mill, thus ensuring the absolutely pure and fresh article to dealers in the northwest at the lowest figure. This firm is now doing an enormous business, and already begin to feel the need of more extensive buildings in which to do business. It speaks well for the capital city to have the first steam spice mills northwest of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and the almost daily establishment of similar institutions points with unerring certainty to the upbuilding at this point of a great wholesale center.

No Time to Pray.

At the circus Wednesday night a colored man and his wife occupied front seats, and when the gale of wind began to rip the canvas the woman planted her knees right down in the dust and began to call upon the Lord to save her and spare her life. The man threw his arms around a stake driven in the ground and cried out:

'Look 'yah, ole woman, you bettah ease up on dat prayin' an' grab a centah pole if yo' doan' wanter leab dis country ahead ob de reg'lah peroession. Hit's all right to rassle in pray'r in de ordinary programme ob life, but de Lawd ain't gwine to head off dis tornader as a pussonel favor to you. You jes' grab a centah pole, now, an' shet yo' eyes an' transfer dat trust in heaben to trust in a good grip 'less yo' wanter light somewhere about Jimtown afo' mornin'! I'se conversin' wid yo' now, honey!"

And she did straightway grip a grip even like unto that of death.

New Civil Engineer Firm.

Messrs Paul and Herman Heinze, two young German engineers and architects, arrived in the city Friday from Brainerd, Minn., and have permanently located in the capital city. These young men have only been in this country two years, during which time they have been in the employ of the North Pacific railroad company. They were considered by the railroad company the most skillful engineers and draftsmen in their employ. They have made many of the official topographical plats of the line, as well as numerous townsite plats along the road between Jamestown and Duluth. They have come to Bismarck to stay and engage in business on their own merits. They have secured office rooms over Glitschka's store on Sixth street where specimens of their work may be seen. They do all kinds of surveying and as architects ranked high among German professors. Contractors and others wishing designs of residences, business houses or public buildings of any kind will find the Heinze Bros. thoroughly capable. They have the finest and most expensive surveying and drafting instruments ever seen in the northwest and will be pleased to show them to parties interested.

The New Bank.

The organization of the Merchant's national bank has been perfected by the election of the following board of directors: E. McMahon, Wm. Harmon, Robert Macnider, S. H. Thompson, John A. McLean, D. W. Maratta and E. W. Mallaney. The following officers were elected: John A. McLean, president; D. W. Maratta, vice-president; E. McMahon, cashier. A meeting of the board was held last evening to arrange for building on the corner of Fourth and Meigs streets. Plans were presented of a fine three story building which, with some little alteration will be adopted. The following stockholders were chosen a committee on building: George P. Flannery, Robert Macinder, W. A. Bentley, S. H. Thompson, and Capt. Harmon It is the intention of the stockholders to build immediately so that the bank can get in running order by November 1st. The capital stock of the bank will be $100,000 and among the stockholders are some of the leading capitalists of the country. The establishment of another strong banking institution in Bismarck will assist materially in hastening the time when this city shall have become the leading financial center of the northwest. The officers and stockholdof tee new bank are from the best business men in the northwest, and Mr. McMahon, a leading light in the organization, has been in the banking business over twenty years at Jefferson, Wis.

MORE ABOUT THE ARCHITECTS

For nearly two weeks several first-class architects have been at Bismarck with plans, specifications and estimates for the capitol building, being under the impression that the best and cheapest plans would be adopted. Two or three of them passed through Fargo on their way home last evening, after having danced attendance upon the commission for ten days.

It is said that one who had very fine plans finally offered five thousand dollars if his plans were adopted, and another offered ten thousand dollars. But Buffington, of Minneapolis, appears to have made a still better bid, for although he had no plans and had submitted no estimates, he was instructed by the president of the commission to "go ahead and get up plans," WITHOUT STIPULATION AS TO PRICE. Now the question arises: How much does somebody make by the operation and what will the capitol building cost? Will the $450,000 guaranteed by Bismarck be sufficient to complete it?—Fargo Republican.

The architects present were Mr. Calkins, of Minneapolis, a young man who came from Ireland a few weeks ago, who attempted to convince the commission that he could build a duplicate of the New York state capitol which cost twelve million dollars at Bismarck for three hundred thousand dollars. His price for his plans and superintendence was $15,000. Another was W. K. McPherson, of Omaha. He presented plans for a building as imposing as the national capitol at Washington, which he tried to convince the commission could be built of Joliet limestone for three hundred thousand dollars. He did not succeed in so convincing them. His price for plans and superintendence was about $15,000. The other architect present was Mr. Castner, of Kingler and Castner, St. Paul. His plans were really excellent and appear to have been made upon honor; and his estimates were believed to be within proper limits, but the style of architecture, although neat, was not regarded as suitable as that of Buffington's building. Mr. Castner, like Mr. Buffington is a well-known architect who has won a reputation for his integrity as well as for his skill, and it is fair to assume that whatever corruption was attempted was not by either of these gentlemen.

Mr. Buffington's plans, although partially incomplete as to details, were submitted at the same time and in the same manner as the other gentlemen, and when he was telegraphed for he came and submitted estimates the same as others and his were chosen. They were chosen because they were adapted to the means at the command of the commission. His plans with superintendence cost $7,500.

Delegate Raymond.

Grand Forks Herald: Delegate Raymond has been interviewed by the Fargo Argus relative to the work he has recently accomplished in Washington, and with reference especially to recent postoffice changes throughout the territory. Mr. Raymond says from six to eight new postoffices are being established every week in Dakota. It is exceedingly gratifying to Dakotaians to note the influence that Delegate Raymond has already secured at the several departments, as also to note the fact that his influence and popularity is not used to secure favors for any particular class of men or advantages for any particular locality. He is adding largely to his list of friends throughout the territory and as a delegate seems to be entirely acceptable to the people.

SHE LOVED ANOTHER BETTER.

Mrs. Shirley, Formerly a Dress Maker at Bismarck, Elopes With a Miles City Man.

After Five Years of Apparent Contentment She Leaves Her Husband and Joins Her First Love.

In his rambles about town Friday in search of good material for Sunday reading a TRIBUNE reporter ferreted out the facts in a sad case of domestic infelicity. Five years ago Mr. Geo, M. Shirley wooed and wed a pleasant appearing and intelligent young lady, aged 20, in the Dominion of Canada. The west offered superior inducements to the young and active, and Mr. Shirley finally came to Bismarck, arriving last year. The good people of Bismarck, and especially the ladies will remember Mrs. Shirley as the accomplished dressmaker whose sign first adorned a building on First street, and later one of the Dr. Porter buildings on Third street, above Rosser. Mr. Shirley being an energetic and ambitious fellow caught on to 160 acres of land from the good Uncle Samuel, north of Bismarck, and by patient toil hoped in a few years to mould himself a comfortable home. Being a good carpenter his services were in demand in the city, and many dollar Williams was the result of his tireless industry. The couple lived most happily together—never a cross word having passed the lips of either in the other's presence. Mrs. Shirley seemed a most estimable lady, and endeavored to assist her husband in every way that skillful needle and a thorough knowledge of the dressmaker's art could

Last fall Mr. Shirley went out to his claim to build a house, and a neighbor wishing one built also he returned to town to ask his wife if she would be lonely while he was engaged in the building of the houses. She said she would not, and after some conversation stated that she had learned that there was a splendid opening for a dressmaking establishment at Miles City, and as he would be absent for sime time she believed it best to go up to that city and engage in business. Mr. Shirley argued against the scheme, but his wife seemed to have the best of the argument, and he finally consented. She was to return early in the spring, but did not come until May. Mrs. Shirley met his wife with all the affection of a true and loving husband, but after reaching his home in the country he noticed a change in his wife. She was restless and her amiable natnre seemed changed to that of obstinacy. Finally Mr. Shirley asked her what had caused this sudden change after five years of wedded happiness. After some hesitancy she confessed to having met a certain Alexander McKay at Miles City who professed great admiration for her and who had advised her to get a divorce from her husband and marry him. McKay had also threatened that if such a course was not taken either himself or Mrs. Shirley must die. He could not stand it to see another man the possessor of that which he coveted herself.

Mr. Shirley then discussed the matter candidly with his wife, advising her to cast this man's whims from her mind and be herself again. This she promised to do but alas! how weak is woman. She continued to receive letters from Miles City until Tuesday last when Mr. McKay is supposed to have come for his victim as that evening she was seen to take the west bound train accompanied by some gentleman.

Mr. Shirley was at Mandan working on the new roundhouse at the time and knew nothing of the elopement until Wednesday night when he came over to Bismarck, only to find his home broken up forever by the connivances of a treacherous man and a weak and faithless wife.

Mr. Shirley looks at the matter philosophically, and will immediately institute proceedings for divorce on the grounds of desertion.

It seems that before her marriage to Mr. Shirley the lady in question was engaged to this man McKay, and that she broke off the engagement to marry him. Now, after five years of apparent contentment she discovers that she made a mistake and proceeds to rectify it.

UNDER the head of "Dakota's new Capital", Mr. E. V. Smalley's paper "The Northwest", published at New York says:

In the selection of Bismarck as the new capital of Dakota Territory, the Commission charged with the matter of choosing a location have made a wise decision. There were many rivals for the prize—most of them raw villages on local lines of railroads, the names of which had reached the ears of few people outside the Territory. Real estate speculation was at the bottom of most of the propositions urged upon the Commission, and with two or three exceptions, all the towns which put forward claims, did so rather on the ground a location central to the southern part of Dakota, and with a view of a future division of the Territory into States, than of a convenient situation for a capital for the entire Territory as it now exists. The towns in northern Dakota held off until the last moment, in the belief that the decision would favor the division plan by the choice of a site considerably south of the 46th parallel, and it was doubtless with small expectation of success that Bismarck made her offer.

The result proves the commission wiser and more patriotic than many people supposed. Instead of selecting some obscure prairie village, the members have pitched upon an important commercial point, which has two paramount and incomparable advantages; first, it is located on the great northern highway of transcontinental travel, the Northern Pacific railway; and second, it stands upon the bank of the Missouri river, midway of more than two thousand miles of steamboat navigation. Two other river towns, Pierre and Chamberlain, were competitors for the capital, but the railroads leading to them go no further at present, and when extended will run up against the barriers of the Black Hills, and there stop. Bismarck alone could offer the invaluable inducement of a site at the crossing of Dakota's great navigable river, by a railroad traversing its entire domain from east to west, and forming an unbroken highway between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

The situation of Bismarck on a high plateau is healthy and handsome, and the town site can be conveniently extended on all sides to meet the demands of future growth. At present the population of the place is about 3,000. The surrounding country is exceedingly fertile, and well adapted for wheat raising. Farming operations were only begun two years ago, and the town in its present state is mainly the growth of river trade and of railroad business. When the rich rolling prairies around it are cultivated, and the river trade is further developed by the settlement of hundreds of miles of country bordering the stream, the place will become a prosperous commercial city, independent of the business coming from the establishment of the capital there. The capital will not make the fortunes of Bismarck, but it will hasten a growth assured by its peculiarly favorable situation, and the natural resources of the region tributary to it.

CAPTURE OF THE CRANK.

The Man Who Stabbed Sinclair Caught North of Bismarck.

He Defies His Pursuer to Shoot, but Finally Surrenders.

He Smells Powder.

Albert W. Hall, of Apple Creek, returned to the city Saturday, after a lucky chase, bringing with him William Evans, the young lunatic who stabbed and nearly killed farmer Sinclair near Menoken Friday morning. Mr. Sinclair's fine horse was also brought to town having received no visible injury from its long and rapid journey. Mr. Hall stated that he came upon Evans on the prairie fifteen miles north of this city, and upon demanding a halt received as an answer, "Shoot, d—n you, shoot; you daren't shoot," and frequently in the race between them Evans dared Hall to shoot and would declare that he might as well die there as anywhere. After a long ride in close proximity to the cranky individual, Mr. Hall succeeded in cutting his course and turned him southward. Riding quite a distance, Evans pulled off his boots, which were bought at Menoken yesterday morning, and used them as a whip to spur his horse on to a more rapid pace. Becoming tired of this he threw his boots away and doffed his coat, with which for a long distance he beat the animal. At last he left that also to the vultures and dusted his vest on the steed's sides until this last available garment followed the fate of the boots and coat. The chase continued in this way for at least twenty miles, when, within twelve miles of the city, Hall succeeded in getting a peaceable surrender from the fleeing man. After his surrender Evans made no resistance and was brought to town in a buggy by ex-policeman McRae who was overtaken in the race. Evans had lost his knife and was unarmed. He said that all he was afraid of was that he had not killed Sinclair. He was lodged in the county jail and the horse given comfortable quarters in Malloy & Stoyell's livery stable.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

A TRIBUNE reporter called on Evans and solicited an interview which was readily given. When asked his reason for attacking Mr. Sinclair, he said that Sinclair was putting up a "job on him". He said his reason for believing that men were after him, was that he smelt powder, and he thought he heard a bullet sing by his ear. Friday night he was in Menoken and after lying in his bedroom a short time, he got up and jumped through the window.

Rep.—Why did you jump through the window?

Evans—Well, things looked bad in the rooms. I saw things there that didn't look right.

Rep.—What did yon see?

Evans — (besitatisg) I saw a butcher knife on the floor and something struck me from above; I smelt powder and heard a bullet sing

Rep.—What kind of whiskey had you been drinking?

Evans—I don't drink.

Rep.—Why did you fear that some one was after you; did you ever have any trouble before?

Evans—I should say I had. I was knocked all to pieces last summer for forty-eight dollars in Ogden, Utah. Three men stopped me with big Colt's revolvers and robbed me.

This last statement was repeated several times in the interview and it is very reasonable to conclude that it is true, and that here began his insanity. He has doubtless been meditating on the scene and when in a strange or lonely place it comes up like an evil phantom before his vision. In this way has he become suspicious of men and at intervals imagines that some one is after him. He was willing to admit to the reporter that he had done wrong in stabbing Mr. Sinclair and said that he never was in jail before. It is evident that he is insane and Sheriff McKenzie and his able assistants deserve credit for the prompt manner in which they responded to the call and made the arrest.

THE JAIL MATTER.

BISMARCK, July 12.—Editor Bismarck TRIBUNE: An article appeared a few days since in the Advertiser in relation to the conduct of the jailor, which was a reflection upon Sheriff McKenzie. I have no apology to offer for the jailor, and no doubt the charges are in the main true. I was informed of the jailor's conduct the day before the article in the Advertiser, and informed Sheriff McKenzie of what I had heard. His reply to me was; I have to go away to be gone a few days, and as soon as I return and as soon as Waldron returns, I will bring Waldron and Woods before the board of county commissioners in order to have any accounts against the county considered, and then let them out, and will place men in charge of the jail that will be acceptable to the board, as such conduct on the part of employes of the jail can not be countenanced." He further said that his time had been so much taken up for the past six months he had not given any attention whatever to the management of the jail, but now he would straighten it out. I cannot see how any good can come of the article which appeared in the Advertiser, as such reflection cannot do Bismarck any good, but on the contrary harm. It is only meat for Bismarck's enemies and a reflection upon one of its prominent citizens, who has labored hard and used his own money in his endeavor to make Bismarck the largest city in Dakota. As one of the county commissioners I think it is due to Sheriff McKenzie that I make this statement, and believe many more will agree with me that the article which apppeared in the Advertiser was wholly uncalled for. WM. HARMON.

In the presence of the TRIBUNE editor previous to the Advertiser's publication the sheriff expressed the greatest indignation and said he should not delay a moment longer than necessary in making a change. He realized that he had been imposed upon by those that he had placed confidence in. He had worked as few men ever worked for Bismarck, passing days without eating or sleeping, returning to Bismarck to find his wife dangerously ill and from her side scarcely a moment could be spared except for his public duties. Although not to blame in the matter the whole force of the article in question was aimed at and struck him. It was a shameful thing—an ungrateful thing—and as unnecessary as it was unwise.

IT SMACKS OF MALICE.

The Editor of the Duluth Tribune Arrested for Land Frauds While in Office.

A Move to Prevent Him from Qualifying as Receiver of the Land Office.

A Bitter Factional War.

DULUTH, Minn., July 14.—United States Marshal Brackett, of St. Paul, to-day arrested R. C. Mitchell, proprietor of the Daily Tribune and lately appointed receiver of the United States land office, for frauds in connection with pre-emptions, said to have been perpetrated a year ago in connection with H. L. Gordon, of Minneapolis, formerly register of the land office at St. Cloud.

GORDON WILL BE ARRESTED,

but it is said that he could not be found yesterday in Minneapolis by the officer sent to look for him. The complaint was lodged by ex-Governor Marshall, special agent of the land department, on testimony preferred by Wm. R. Morrison. The prosecuting witness says Gordon and Mitchell sent a party of pre-emptors to the woods last year, of whom Morrison was one, to make pre-emptions for them, and the party proved up soon after filing on the land. The arrest is generally looked upon here as a move by Receiver Spalding, W. S. Woodbridge, editor of the Lake Superior News, R. J. Maguire, editor of the Times, and other opponents of R. C. Mitchell.

TO PREVENT HIM FROM RECEIVING HIS COMMISSION now. The event has caused a good deal of excitement in the city but has been looked for for some days. The war between the factions of the republican party here and the Mitchell and anti-Mitchell factions has been fierce since the the appointment of Mitchell three weeks ago, and the newspapers have been full of charges and counter charges, vituperations, etc. Mitchell gave bond before United States Commissioner Curry for his appearance at the next term of the United States court.

THE GREAT CYCLONE.

Its Devastating Work in Missouri and Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Burlington Junction is reported to be almost completely wrecked, not a dozen houses in the town escaping injury by the cyclone. One man was fatally wounded and thirty cars were blown from the track. The little town of Sidney is also reported damaged. At Malden, Mo., one church, the school house, town hall and an unfinished hotel were demolished, and several residences seriously injured. Loss over $10,000. At Stanherry, Mo., one church was wrecked, two others greatly damaged, the tower of the normal school blown down and several dwellings moved from their foundations. Wilcox, Mo., a small town seven miles from Marysville, had nearly all its houses injured. Several other hamlets and small villages in Missouri were more or less damaged. The storm was accompanied by a heavy rainfall in most localities, and in some localities large hail fell in great quantities doing great damage to orchards, gardens and all growing crops.

JOHN McCULLOUGH.

The Distinguished Actor's Health in a Precarious Condition.

All His Engagements Cancelled for the Present Season.

A Cause for Regret.

ST LOUIS, July 14.—John McCullough, the actor, who has been sojourning the past two months with his friend, General John B. Carson, near Quincy, Ills., where he has been enjoying himself in fishing and field sport, arrived here to-day on his way to New York Up to a few days ago Mr. McCullough was in excellent health but he had the misfortune a week since to be out fishing with a party of friends when a severe wind and rain storm overtook them. The actor was thouroughly drenched and a chill followed which completely prostrated him. His physicians have advised hic to abandon all his early engagements for the coming season and attend strictly to the restoration of his health. Mr. Wm. Connor, his manager, was telegraphed to come here for consultation relative to business matters and he is here now. Mr. McCullough's physical condition is such that it has been thought best to cancel all of his engagements for next season and he will start for New York to-morrow and spend the remainder of the summer at the sea shore.

A Lynching in Prospect.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 14.—Specials to the State Register from Hartland says Smith is safely in jail there. He has made a confession implicating his dead partner, who he says killed Clingan. Smith says he was present but had no hand in the shooting. Intense excitement at Hartland, and it is probable Smith will be lynched before morning.

A Dry Spell To-day.

KANSAS CITY, July 14.—In accordance with a resolution of the liquor dealers association nearly all the saloons in the city closed at 12 o'clock to-night till Monday. The saloon men will compel the enforcement of the Sunday law, suspending all business. The result of their action is awaited with much interest.

Fifty Deaths.

HAVANNA, July 16.—Deaths in the city during the past week from yellow fever, number 50.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
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NEWS COMMENTS.

GLADSTONE is fond of frogs' egs.

A LATE storm cost Indianapolis $50,000.

MISSOURI has seventy-three railroads worth $36,871,956.

NEW ORLEANS is discussing public baths, but not taking any.

OSCAR WILDE is frightening English children with a lecture on America.

A NEW beetle is appearing in the south that is a deadly enemy of the sweet potato.

COLUMBIA college has resolved to admit women. It had to do so or have a row.

IT IS now asserted that America was discovered by a Welsh prince. Great Christopher!

CENTRAL PACIFIC reports put the California wheat surplus at not over 20,000,000 bushels.

GEN. RAUM thinks that nearly all internal revenue taxes, other than those on beer and spirits can go.

A GEORGIA negro is said to have coughed up a cockle burr the other day that had been in his throat three years.

THE president makes 1,160 postmasters a month and it keeps Hatton on the keen jump to furnish offices to put them in.

THE brewery at Fergus Falls burned down and the inhabitants have been obliged to reluctantly fall back on water again.

A JAMESTOWN justice recently fined a brakeman $15 for beating a man who was stealing a ride. The train beater was fined nothing.

"CHEEK!" The Chinese have no word that is equivalent to hell and no conception of such a place. How would "4th of July" fill the bill?

A WESTERN man has committed suicide because he "was too sensitive to live." What particular paper he edited is not definitely stated.

HELEN TAYLOR, stepdaughter of John Stuart Mill, is the first woman elected to the presidency of a standing committee on the London school board.

TENNESSEE boasts a strawberry eight and one quarter inches in circumference. The name of the bloated capitalist who owns it is carefully suppressed.

A MONTANA Chinaman bought a wife for two sacks of flour. The flour was of a very inferior brand, however. You can't fool a Chinaman on a trade.

ALL but two judges of the state of Mississippi travel on free passes from the railroads. The two mentioned are editors and wouldn't be guilty of traveling on judicial passes.

THE old capitol at Albany which is soon to be taken down cost $173,000, and did service for seventy-six years. Either of the grand stairways of the new capitol cost more than $200,000.

IT is said that Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer, is showing in his imprisonment great aptitude in acquiring foreign languages, and that he has especially made rapid progress in French and German.

M. DE LESSEPS was presented with a son by Madame on Thursday. He is 78 years old.—St. Paul Dispatch. Great heavens! where has the Madame kept the boy hidden away from the longing eye of his father for 78 years.

ST. PAUL Dispatch: It is suggested that the torch be taken from the hand of Bartholdi's Liberty and a tin cup substituted; and that an extension be made, representing a dog, which shall be attached to the other hand by a large string.

EX-SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND is to grapple with the woman question in the next number of the North American Review. He will undertake to show that woman is unfitted for equal participation with men in public affairs not only by her smaller brain capacity, but also by the peculiarities of her nervous organization.

Bly's Brick Yard.

A TRIBUNE reporter visited Bly's brick yard Saturday, and found it to be one of the liveliest precincts in the city. The immense steam engine was puffing away, turning out fine pressed brick at the rate of 20,000 per day. It is worth considerable time and trouble to look at this wonderful machine as it takes the loose clay and moulds it into the elegant brick which adorns our Bismarck buildings. A large force of men are at work on Seventh street with teams and scrapers where, at a depth of five feet, the valuable clay is reached. Here Mr. Bly is doing double service by taking clay for his brick and giving to the public a road through what was an impassible hill. There are now in the yard over 700,000 brick, 300,000 of which are burnt and ready for use. The yard is turning out 50,000 per day, and forty-six men are employed daily. The works cover over two blocks of ground, and with the mammoth sheds, humming machinery and din of laborers, presents an enterprising, prosperous scene. Mr. Bly is to be congratulated upon his great success in the work, and deserves credit for giving to the capital city such an abundance of excellent building material.

The Drowned Engineer.

Missoulian: The body of engineer A. P. Mitchell, formerly of the North Pacific railroad engineers staff at Billings, who was drowned in the river three miles above town on Monday of last week, was found on Wednesday, nine days after death, on a bar in the river near Clissis Levasseur's farm, five miles below town. It was scarcely recognizable at all, but was identified by books and papers in his pockets, and deceased's watch and finger ring. The body was very considerably bruised by being rolled and washed over logs, etc. The shoes had been torn off, and the pants and drawers worn through at the knees. The drawers were tied around the ankles, and inclosed in socks, and through the holes in the knees, gravel stones, some of them as large as hens' eggs, had found their way. The body was found by two of Mr. Wallace's men, in the employ of the company. They were detailed to search for the remains, and twice passed within a very few yards of them before seeing the object of their search. The remains were brought to town in the afternoon, and quietly buried in the Missoula cemetery on Thursday morning.

FARGO Argus: The Huron movement did appropriate "The State of Dakota," leaving the section north of the forty-sixth parallel to call itself north Dakota, Pembina, State of Devil's Lake, or anything but Dakota. With the south accepted as "Dakota," "North Dakota" would appear to the world as a sort of sideshow, a small scintillation from the great and glowing meteor. It is probable there will be some lively kicking done before this feat is accomplished.

A Mad Architect.

Architect Calkins, of Minneapolis, who has been in Bismarck before the capital commission with his fine and elegant designs, went east last night via the North Pacific railroad. He was mad as could be to think an alleged inferior workman got away with him.—Fargo Republican.

Architect Calkins presented some very fine plans; he seemed to understand his business; but he did not succeed in convincing the commission that a duplicate of the twelve million dollar state house built at Albany New York could be built at Bismarck with the means at the command of the commission. His plans were rejected as impracticable. The commission were convinced, however, that the Minnesota capitol could be built as cheaply at Bismarck as at St. Paul and accordingly the plans of the architect who built that were accepted—the plans of a man who does not offer five to ten thousand dollars commission for the acceptance of his plans and then combine with contractors to get his money back.

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Its Outside Dimensions and a Brief Synopsis of the Interior Arrangement—A Dome 80 Feet High.

The Material to be Used in its Construction and When the Structure Will be Completed.

Work on the Building to be Continued Night as well as by Day by the Aid of Electric Lights.

A Handsome Structure.

The Dakota capitol building will be 150x80 feet on the ground and three full stories in height above the basement—fifty-six feet walls with dome 180 feet. The basement will be twelve feet; the first floor fourteen feet; the second floor sixteen feet and the third floor fourteen feet. The senate chamber and hall of the house of representatives will be thirty feet from floor to ceiling.

The first floor will be divided as follows: On the right of the vestibule will be the governor's reception room, office and private office. The secretary of state's offices will be opposite the governor's rooms. The attorney general's office and private room, and territorial auditor will have two rooms each, the treasurer and superintendent of public instruction three each. Connected with each of these suites of rooms will be a large fire-proof vault.

On the second floor will be found the chambers of the senate and house of representatives, a postoffice, supreme court room, rooms for the clerk of supreme court, territorial library, offices for railroad, tax and insurance commissioners, and an office for each of the five judges of the supreme court, and the several committee rooms for the use of the legislature. The senate and house of representatives chambers will extend two stories high, being thirty feet. The balance of the third story will be fitted for committee rooms, etc.

The basement will contain apartments for historical society, state library, bath rooms, water closets, etc.

The building will be one story higher than the Minnesota capitol, and a much finer building in every respect. It will be heated by steam, and fitted with pipes for gas and water. It will be enclosed by the 1st of January, 1884, and completed by April 1st. Work on the excavation will be commenced next week, and the stone placed on the ground for the foundations.

The foundations will be made of blue sand stone from the vicinity of Sims, thirty-eight miles west of Bismarck, a very handsome and very superior article. Six million brick will be used in the construction of the building. They will be manufactured at the yards of Bly & Thompson, where seventy thousand per day are now being made ready, and where the terra cotta trimmings will be manufactured.

The construction will be pushed day and night, and when under full headway two hundred thousand brick will be laid every twenty-four hours. The work at night will be promoted by electric light. Five hundred men will be employed on the building during its construction, and when completed it will be a monument to the wisdom and integrity of the commission, and those who have taken part in it will be able to defy criticism.

Another New Enterprise.

D. W. Smith, in connection with Bragg, Smith & Co., wholesale grocers, have secured a couple of lots on the corner of Twelfth and Sweet streets, southeast of the flouring mills, and will erect in a few days a two-story 24x60 building, to be used for a steam spice and coffee mill, the first institution of the kind established in the northwest. The magnitude of the business of this firm demands the building of such an institution. Their coffees and spices will be brought to Bismarck in car lots and roasted and ground in this mill, thus ensuring the absolutely pure and fresh article to dealers in the northwest at the lowest figure. This firm is now doing an enormous business, and already begin to feel the need of more extensive buildings in which to do business. It speaks well for the capital city to have the first steam spice mill northwest of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and the almost daily establishment of similar institutions points with unerring certainty to the upbuilding at this point of a great wholesale center.

No Time to Pray.

At the circus Wednesday night a colored man and his wife occupied front seats, and when the gale of wind began to rip the canvas the woman planted her knees right down in the dust and began to call upon the Lord to save her and spare her life. The man threw his arms around a stake driven in the ground and cried out:

"Look 'yah, ole woman, you bettah ease up on dat prayin' an' grab a centah pole if yo' doan' wanter leab dis country ahead ob de reg'lah percession. Hit's all right to rass e in pra'r in de ordinary programme ob life, but de Lawd ain't gwine to head off dis tornader as a pussone favor to you. You jes' grab a centah pole, now, an' shet yo' eyes an' transfer dat trust in heaben to trust in a good grip 'less yo' wanter light somewhere about Jimtown afo' mornin'! I'se conversin' wid yo' now, honey!"

And she did straightway grip a grip even like unto that of death.

New Civil Engineer Firm.

Messrs Paul and Herman Heinze, two young German engineers and architects, arrived in the city Friday from Brainerd, Minn., and have permanently located in the capital city. These young men have only been in this country two years, during which time they have been in the employ of the North Pacific railroad company. They were considered by the railroad company the most skillful engineers and draftsmen in their employ. They have made many of the official topographical plats of the line, as well as numerous townsite plats along the road between Jamestown and Duluth. They have come to Bismarck to stay and engage in business on their own merits. They have secured office rooms over Glitschka's store on Sixth street, where specimens of their work may be seen. They do all kinds of surveying and as architects ranked high among German professors. Contractors and others wishing designs of residences, business houses or public buildings of any kind will find the Heinze Bros. thoroughly capable. They have the finest and most expensive surveying and drafting instruments ever seen in the northwest and will be pleased to show them to parties interested.

The New Bank.

The organization of the Merchant's national bank has been perfected by the election of the following board of directors: E. McMahon, Wm. Harmon, Robert Macnider, S. H. Thompson, John A. McLean, D. W. Maratta and E. W. Mallaney. The following officers were elected: John A. McLean, president; D. W. Maratta, vice-president; E. McMahon, cashier. A meeting of the board was held last evening to arrange for building on the corner of Fourth and Meigs streets. Plans were presented of a fine three story building which, with some little alteration will be adopted. The following stockholders were chosen a committee on building: George P. Flannery, Robert Macinder, W. A. Bentley, S. H. Thompson, and Capt. Harmon. It is the intention of the stockholders to build immediately so that the bank can get in running order by November 1st. The capital stock of the bank will be $100,000 and among the stockholders are some of the leading capitalists of the country. The establishment of another strong banking institution in Bismarck will assist materially in hastening the time when this city shall have become the leading financial center of the northwest. The officers and stockholders of the new bank are from the best business men in the northwest, and Mr. McMahon, a leading light in the organization, has been in the banking business over twenty years at Jefferson, Wis.

MORE ABOUT THE ARCHITECTS

For nearly two weeks several first-class architects have been at Bismarck with plans, specifications and estimates for the capitol building, being under the impression that the best and cheapest plans would be adopted. Two or three of them passed through Fargo on their way home last evening, after having danced attendance upon the commission for ten days.

It is said that one who had very fine plans finally offered five thousand dollars if his plans were adopted, and another offered ten thousand dollars. But Buffington, of Minneapolis, appears to have made a still better bid, for although he had no plans and had submitted no estimates, he was instructed by the president of the commission to "go ahead and get up plans," WITHOUT STIPULATION AS TO PRICE. Now the question arises: How much does somebody make by the operation and what will the capitol building cost? Will the $450,000 guaranteed by Bismarck be sufficient to complete it?—Fargo Republican.

The architects present were Mr. Calkins, of Minneapolis, a young man who came from Ireland a few weeks ago, who attempted to convince the commisson that he could build a duplicate of the New York state capitol which cost twelve million dollars at Bismarck for three hundred thousand dollars. His price for his plans and superintendence was $5,000. Another was W. K. McPherson, of Omaha. He presented plans for a building as imposing as the national capitol at Washington, which he tried to convince the commission could be built of Kasota limestone for three hundred thousand dollars. He did not succeed in so convincing them. His price for plans and superintendence was about $15,000. The other architect present was Mr. Castner, of Kingler and Castner, St. Paul. His plans were really excellent and appear to have been made upon honor; and his estimates were believed to be within proper limits, but the style of architecture, although neat, was not regarded as suitable as that of Buffington's building. Mr. Castner, like Mr. Buffington is a well-known architect who has won a reputation for his integrity as well as for his skill, and it is fair to assume that whatever corruption was attempted was not by either of these gentlemen.

Mr. Buffington's plans, although partially incomplete as to details, were submitted at the same time and in the same manner as the other gentlemen, and when he was telegraphed for he came and submitted estimates the same as others and his were chosen. They were chosen because they were adapted to the means at the command of the commission. His plans with superintendence cost $7,500.

Delegate Raymond.

Grand Forks Herald: Delegate Raymond has been interviewed by the Fargo Argus relative to the work he has recently accomplished in Washington, and with reference especially to recent postoffice changes throughout the territory. Mr. Raymond says from six to eight new postoffices are being established every week in Dakota. It is exceedingly gratifying to Dakotaians to note the influence that Delegate Raymond has already secured at the several departments, as also to note the fact that his influence and popularity is not used to secure favors for any particular class of men or advantages for any particular locality. He is adding largely to his list of friends throughout the territory and as a delegate seems to be entirely acceptable to the people.

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Mrs. Shirley, Formerly a Dress Maker at Bismarck, Elopes With a Miles City Man.

After Five Years of Apparent Contentment She Leaves Her Husband and Joins Her First Love.

In his rambles about town Friday in search of good material for Sunday reading a TRIBUNE reporter ferreted out the facts in a sad case of domestic infelicity. Five years ago Mr. Geo. M. Shirley wooed and wed a pleasant appearing and intelligent young lady, aged 20, in the Dominion of Canada. The west offered superior inducements to the young and active, and Mr. Shirley finally came to Bismarck, arriving last year. The good people of Bismarck, and especially the ladies, will remember Mrs. Shirley as the accomplished dressmaker whose sign first adorned a building on First street, and later one of the Dr. Porter buildings on Third street, above Rosser. Mr. Shirley being an energetic and ambitious fellow caught on to 160 acres of land from the good Uncle Samuel, north of Bismarck, and by patient toil hoped in a few years to mould himself a comfortable home. Being a good carpenter his services were in demand in the city, and many dollar Williams was the result of his tireless industry. The couple lived most happily together—never a cross word having passed the lips of either in the other's presence. Mrs. Shirley seemed a most estimable lady, and endeavored to assist her husband in every way that skillful needle and a thorough knowledge of the dressmaker's art could

Last fall Mr. Shirley went out to his claim to build a house, and a neighbor wishing one built also he returned to town to ask his wife if she would be lonely while he was engaged in the building of the houses. She said she would not, and after some conversation stated that she had learned that there was a splendid opening for a dressmaking establishment at Miles City, and as he would be absent for sime time she believed it best to go up to that city and engage in business. Mr. Shirley argued against the scheme, but his wife seemed to have the best of the argument, and he finally consented. She was to return early in the spring, but did not come until May. Mrs. Shirley met his wife with all the affection of a true and loving husband, but after reaching his home in the country he noticed a change in his wife. She was restless and her amiable nature seemed changed to that of obstinacy. Finally Mr. Shirley asked her what had caused this sudden change after five years of wedded happiness. After some hesitancy she confessed to having met a certain Alexander McKay at Miles City, who professed great admiration for her and who had advised her to get a divorce from her husband and marry him. McKay had also threatened that if such a course was not taken either himself or Mrs. Shirley must die. He could not stand it to see another man the possessor of that which he coveted herself.

Mr. Shirley then discussed the matter candidly with his wife, advising her to cast this man's whims from her mind and be herself again. This she promised to do but alas! how weak is woman. She continued to receive letters from Miles City until Tuesday last when Mr. McKay is supposed to have come for his victim as that evening she was seen to take the west bound train accompanied by some gentleman.

Mr. Shirley was at Mandan working on the new roundhouse at the time and knew nothing of the elopement until Wednesday night when he came over to Bismarck, only to find his home broken up forever by the connivances of a treacherous man and a weak and faithless wife.

Mr. Shirley looks at the matter philosophically, and will immediately institute proceedings for divorce on the grounds of desertion.

It seems that before her marriage to Mr. Shirley the lady in question was engaged to this man McKay, and that she broke off the engagement to marry him. Now, after five years of apparent contentment she discovers that she made a mistake and proceeds to rectify it.

UNDER the head of "Dakota's new Capital", Mr. E. V. Smalley's paper "The Northwest", published at New York says:

In the selection of Bismarck as the new capital of Dakota Territory, the Commission charged with the matter of choosing a location have made a wise decision. There were many rivals for the prize—most of them raw villages on local lines of railroads, the names of which had reached the ears of few people outside the Territory. Real estate speculation was at the bottom of most of the propositions urged upon the Commission, and with two or three exceptions, all the towns which put forward claims, did so rather on the ground a location central to the southern part of Dakota, and with a view of a future division of the Territory into States, than of a convenient situation for a capital for the entire Territory as it now exists. The towns in northern Dakota held off until the last moment, in the belief that the decision would favor the division plan by the choice of a site considerably south of the 46th parallel, and it was doubtless with small expectation of success that Bismarck made her offer.

The result proves the commission wiser and more patriotic than many people supposed. Instead of selecting some obscure prairie village, the members have pitched upon an important commercial point, which has two paramount and incomparable advantages; first, it is located on the great northern highway of transcontinental travel, the Northern Pacific railway; and second, it stands upon the bank of the Missouri river, midway of more than two thousand miles of steamboat navigation. Two other river towns, Pierre and Chamberlain, were competitors for the capital, but the railroads leading to them go no further at present, and when extended will run up against the barriers of the Black Hills, and there stop. Bismarck is one could offer the invaluable inducement of a site at the crossing of Dakota's great navigable river, by a railroad traversing its entire domain from east to west, and forming an unbroken highway between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

The situation of Bismarck on a high plateau is healthy and handsome, and the town site can be conveniently extended on all sides to meet the demands of future growth. At present the population of the place is about 3,000. The surrounding country is exceedingly fertile, and well adapted for wheat raising. Farming operations were only begun two years ago, and the town in its present state is mainly the growth of river trade and of railroad business. When the rich rolling prairies around it are cultivated, and the river trade is farther developed by the settlement of hundreds of miles of country bordering the stream, the place will become a prosperous commercial city, independent of the business coming from the establishment of the capital there. The capital will not make the fortunes of Bismarck, but it will hasten a growth assured by its peculiarly favorable situation, and the natural resources of the region tributary to it.

[illegible]

The Man Who Stabbed Sinclair Caught North of Bismarck.

He Defies his Pursuer to Shoot, but Finally Surrenders.

He Smells Powder.

Albert W. Hall, of Apple Creek, returned to the city Saturday, after a lucky chase, bringing with him William Evans, the young lunatic who stabbed and nearly killed farmer Sinclair near Menoken Friday morning. Mr. Sinclair's fine horse was also brought to town having received no visible injury from its long and rapid journey. Mr. Hall stated that he came upon Evans on the prairie fifteen miles north of this city, and upon demanding a halt received as an answer, "Shoot, d—n you, shoot; you daren't shoot," and frequently in the race between them Evans dared Hall to shoot and would declare that he might as well die there as anywhere. After a long ride in close proximity to the cranky individual, Mr. Hall succeeded in cutting his course and turned him southward. Riding quite a distance, Evans pulled off his boots, which were bought at Menoken yesterday morning, and used them as a whip to spur his horse on to a more rapid pace. Becoming tired of this he threw his boots away and doffed his coat, with which for a long distance he beat the animal. At last he left that also to the vultures and dusted his vest on the steed's sides until this last available garment followed the fate of the boots and coat. The chase continued in this way for at least twenty miles, when, within twelve miles of the city, Hall succeeded in getting a peaceable surrender from the fleeing man. After his surrender Evans made no resistance and was brought to town in a buggy by ex-policeman McRae who was overtaken in the race. Evans had lost his knife and was unarmed. He said that all he was afraid of was that he had not killed Sinclair. He was lodged in the county jail and the horse given comfortable quarters in Malloy & Stoyell's livery stable.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

A TRIBUNE reporter called on Evans and solicited an interview which was readily given. When asked his reason for attacking Mr. Sinclair, he said that Sinclair was putting up a "job on him". He said his reason for believing that men were after him, was that he smelt powder, and he thought he heard a bullet sing by his ear. Friday night he was in Menoken and after lying in his bedroom a short time, he got up and jumped through the window.

Rep.—Why did you jump through the window?

Evans—Well, things looked bad in the rooms. I saw things there that didn't look right.

Rep.—What did you see?

Evans — (hesitating) I saw a butcher knife on the floor and something struck me from above; I smelt powder and heard a bullet sing

Rep.—What kind of whiskey had you been drinking?

Evans—I don't drink.

Rep.—Why did you fear that some one was after you; did you ever have any trouble before?

Evans—I should say I had. I was knocked all to pieces last summer for forty-eight dollars in Ogden, Utah. Three men stopped me with big Colt's revolvers and robbed me.

This last statement was repeated several times in the interview and it is very reasonable to conclude that it is true, and that here began his insanity. He has doubtless been meditating on the scene and when in a strange or lonely place it comes up like an evil phantom before his vision. In this way has he become suspicious of men and at intervals imagines that some one is after him. He was willing to admit to the reporter that he had done wrong in stabbing Mr. Sinclair and said that he never was in jail before. It is evident that he is insane and Sheriff McKenzie and his able assistants deserve credit for the prompt manner in which they responded to the call and made the arrest.

THE JAIL MATTER.

BISMARCK, July 12.—Editor Bismarck TRIBUNE: An article appeared a few days since in the Advertiser in relation to the conduct of the jailor, which was a reflection upon Sheriff McKenzie. I have no apology to offer for the jailor, and no doubt the charges are in the main true. I was informed of the jailor's conduct the day before the article in the Advertiser, and informed Sheriff McKenzie of what I had heard. His reply to me was; I have to go away to be gone a few days, and as soon as I return and as soon as Waldron returns, I will bring Waldron and Woods before the board of county commissioners in order to have any accounts against the county considered, and then let them out, and will place men in charge of the jail, that will be acceptable to the board, as such conduct on the part of employes of the jail can not be countenanced." He further said that his time had been so much taken up for the past six months he had not given any attention whatever to the management of the jail, but now he would straighten it out. I cannot see how any good can come of the article which appeared in the Advertiser, as such reflection cannot do Bismarck any good, but on the contrary harm. It is only meat for Bismarck's enemies and a reflection upon one of its prominent citizens, who has labored hard and used his own money in his endeavor to make Bismarck the largest city in Dakota. As one of the county commissioners I think it is due to Sheriff McKenzie that I make this statement, and believe many more will agree with me that the article which apppeared in the Advertiser was wholly uncalled for. WM. HARMON.

In the presence of the TRIBUNE editor previous to the Advertiser's publication the sheriff expressed the greatest indignation and said he should not delay a moment longer than necessary in making a change. He realized that he had been imposed upon by those that he had placed confidence in. He had worked as few men ever worked for Bismarck, passing days without eating or sleeping, returning to Bismarck to find his wife dangerously ill and from her side scarcely a moment could be spared except for his public duties. Although not to blame in the matter the whole force of the article in question was aimed at and struck him. It was a shameful thing—an ungrateful thing—and as unnecessary as it was unwise.

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The Editor of the Duluth Tribune Arrested for Land Frauds While in Office.

A Move to Prevent Him from Qualifying as Receiver of the Land Office.

A Bitter Factional War.

DULUTH, Minn., July 14.—United States Marshal Brackett, of St. Paul, to-day arrested R. C. Mitchell, proprietor of the Daily Tribune, and lately appointed receiver of the United States land office, for frauds in connection with pre-emptions, said to have been perpetrated a year ago in connection with H. L. Gordon, of Minneapolis, formerly register of the land office at St. Cloud.

GORDON WILL BE ARRESTED,

but it is said that he could not be found yesterday in Minneapolis by the officer sent to look for him. The complaint was lodged by ex-Governor Marshall, special agent of the land department, on testimony preferred by Wm. R. Morrison. The prosecuting witness says Gordon and Mitchell sent a party of pre-emptors to the woods last year, of whom Morrison was one, to make pre-emptions for them, and the party proved up soon after filing on the land. The arrest is generally looked upon here as a move by Receiver Spalding, W. S. Woodbridge, editor of the Lake Superior News, R. J. Maguire, editor of the Times, and other opponents of R. C. Mitchell.

TO PREVENT HIM FROM RECEIVING HIS COMMISSION now. The event has caused a good deal of excitement in the city but has been looked for for some days. The war between the factions of the republican party here and the Mitchell and anti-Mitchell factions has been fierce since the the appointment of Mitchell three weeks ago, and the newspapers have been full of charges and counter charges, vituperations, etc. Mitchell gave bond before United States Commissioner Curry for his appearance at the next term of the United States court.

THE GREAT CYCLONE.

Its Devastating Work in Missouri and Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Burlington Junction is reported to be almost completely wrecked, not a dozen houses in the town escaping injury by the cyclone. One man was fatally wounded and thirty cars were blown from the track. The little town of Sidney is also reported damaged. At Malden, Mo., one church, the school house, town hall and an unfinished hotel were demolished, and several residences seriously injured. Loss over $10,000. At Stanberry, Mo., one church was wrecked, two others greatly damaged, the tower of the normal school blown down and several dwellings moved from their foundations. Wilcox, Mo., a small town seven miles from Marysville, had nearly all its houses injured. Several other hamlets and small villages in Missouri were more or less damaged. The storm was accompanied by a heavy rainfall in most localities, and in some localities large hail fell in great quantities doing great damage to orchards, gardens and all growing crops.

[illegible]

The Distinguished Actor's Health in a Precarious Condition.

All His Engagements Canceled for the Present Season.

A Cause for Regret.

ST LOUIS, July 14.—John McCullough, the actor, who has been sojourning the past two months with his friend, General John B. Carson, near Quincy, Ills, where he has been enjoying himself in fishing and field sport, arrived here to-day on his way to New York. Up to a few days ago Mr. McCullough was in excellent health but he had the misfortune a week since to be out fishing with a party of friends when a severe wind and rain storm overtook them. The actor was thouroughly drenched and a chill followed which completely prostrated him. His physicians have advised hic to abandon all his early engagements for the coming season and attend strictly to the restoration of his health. Mr. Wm. Connor, his manager, was telegraphed to come here for consultation relative to business matters and he is here now. Mr. McCullough's physical condition is such that it has been thought best to cancel all of his engagements for next season and he will start for New York to-morrow and spend the remainder of the summer at the sea shore.

A Lynching in Prospect.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 14.—Specials to the State Register from Hartland says Smith is safely in jail there. He has made a confession implicating his dead partner, who he says killed Clingan. Smith says he was present but had no hand in the shooting. Intense excitement at Hartland, and it is probable Smith will be lynched before morning.

A Dry Spell To-day.

KANSAS CITY, July 14.—In accordance with a resolution of the liquor dealers association nearly all the saloons in the city closed at 12 o'clock to-night till Monday. The saloon men will compel the enforcement of the Sunday law, suspending all business. The result of their action is awaited with much interest.

Fifty Deaths.

HAVANNA, July 16.—Deaths in the city during the past week from yellow fever, number 50.

CURRENT COMMENT.

FLORIDA turtles lay 150 eggs each per day.

AN Altoona gent of 87 years is cutting four new teeth.

SUFFERING Moses! The cockney lily is going to write a book!

THEY have street cars at Niagara Falls now, and only five cents fare!

THE Palace hotel at San Francisco, cost $3,-250,000, including the ground.

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THE paragraphic fiend who perpetrated this should be placed in a loaded mortar and blown against the walls of his native city. "Eng and is no longer the 'mother country.' She is only 'assister' to us."

AT Minneapolis a donkey kicked an emigrant clear over a box car. Something malicious could be worked in here about an ass'isted emigrant, but Saturday is too busy a day in this thought factory for such trifling work.

GEN. HOWARD'S staff are kicking about being obliged to attend Sunday school at headquarters every week. How beautiful the uniformed gentlemen must look standing in a row singing: "There is a happy land", or "I want to be an angel."

A WESTCHESTER (Pa.) gentleman has adopted a novel method to save his cherries from the birds. He has hung a string of sleigh bells in one of his trees, to which a cord is attached leading to the house, with which the bells are occasionally rung. The birds give the trees a wide berth.

SENATOR BECK calls bicycles "infernal machines." Some men are so one-sided in their views. The great big senator rode the slender little bicycle for a while and because it got tired and tried to ride him he gets up on his honorable ear and denounces it. How prone we are to get mad at trifles.

NOW take the shady side of the street; go slow; eat lightly; skip alcoholic drinks; don't worry; hang on to your temper. It is not the weather that beats up the blood half so much as the fuel, wet and dry, that a man puts into his stomach, or the exercise he gives his body or mind.—[Boston Herald.

WHEN the Northern Pacific reaches completion Gen. Haupt will have entire charge of the road from St. Paul to Helena. J. M. Buckley will be assistant manager of the western, and J. T. Odell of the eastern divisions. The position of general superintendency will be abolished, and G. K. Barnes will be made general ticket agent. The position of general passenger agent will be filled by an eastern man.

IN New York the other day one woman stabbed another six times with a pair of scissors. Had she not been seen to do the deed the cold, cruel finger of suspicion would have been pointed at some poor editor.

A POLE named Alexander Alexerzovisky committed suicide in Shamokin on Thursday by cutting his throat. With such a name as that it was perhaps the best thing he could have done under the circumstances.

PERSONS who love to sneeringly refer to General Grant as a dead beat will probably put the brakes on their tongues when they learn that he paid the full fare of one cent for crossing the Brooklyn bridge last week.

JAY GOULD'S latest hobby is the study of antiquities. Who knows, now, but what his proposed European trip is but a wild chase after Sue Anthony, Vic Woodhull, Tom Ochiltree and other ancient girls now doing that country?

A MAN named Peel was struck by lightning and instantly killed while reading the bible Wednesday. Those who are expecting a moral to be tacked on here will be disappointed. A moral cannot be used just now. They never are in such cases.

A ST. LOUIS girl stole nineteen trade dollars and concealed them in her mouth, and even then had jaw room enough left to cuss the officer who came to arrest her so vigorously that his hair jumped up and kicked his regulation cap off.

AN eastern society journal casts a cloud of opaque gloom over our once joyous life by promulgating the distressing intelligence that while taking a dash in the surf the Jersey Lily shipped as much as a half pint of salt water.

AN Indiana woman gave up a trip to California, sold her ticket for half price, and returned home from the railroad station, on learning that she could not have her pet dog with her in the train. The bowels of compassion of train men are as diminutive as the seed of mustard.

THE reason given by a Camden, Oneida county man for not marrying again is that his lot in the cemetery is now full, he having recently buried his sixth wife there. He may conclude to start a new cemetery soon, however, if the business outlook is promising.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, the American manufacturer, cabled $200 to pay the funeral expenses of the little victims of the Sunderland disaster. Queen Victoria sent her sympathy by telegraph. Mr. Carnegie will please step forward and yank the cake from the royal pantry.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE says if she should ever marry again she would take a husband here at home and not go off across the water after a titled deadbeat, so there! And now will the papers please keep still and permit her to live in single blessedness a while longer?

AN English psychological society is discussing the question: "Are angels ever sleepy?" If the society will send a trusted emissary over here and he will happen into the TRIBUNE sanctum about 3 in the morning and hear the telegraph editor snore a nocturne from Beelzebub while his ear lies peacefully soaking in the paste pot, he can carry home with him a decisive answer to the question.

He Sticks to His Assertion.

ROME, July 14.—An article written with the consent of the Pope which appeared in the Pastsegna reviews the Irish question with the object of showing that the policy of the vatican has been consistent throughout the present pontificate and for a period long anterior thereto. The article is an emphatic re-assertion of the principles contained in the recent letter of the Pope to the Irish bishops.

A Jury at Last.

NASHVILLE, July 14.—The twelfth juror in the Polk trial was secured this morning and the jury is now complete. The attorneys for the defense moved to quash the indictment in which it was held that the first, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh counts did not conform to the requirement of the constitution in that no specific facts were given, hence there were no facts before the grand jury on which to properly base the indictments. Judge Allen said he would take up the case again on Monday.

Gave Themselves Up.

LITTLE ROCK, July 14.—Eureka Springs Gazette special: Theodore Norris, a negro, who murdered Wm. Arnold, white, in Texarkana in August, 1880, was arrested at Shreveport.

Two Iron Mountain railway train robbers who escaped from Coal Hill mines came into the stockade this morning and surrendered. They had been lost and wandered about the woods, and accidentally approaching the stockade became disheartened and being nearly starved gave themselves up.

A Game Prize Fight.

BRIGHTON BEACH, July 14.—A prize fight took place this morning between Gallagher, of England, and Paddy Murphy, of New York. Eighteen rounds were fought lasting one hour. At the end of the last round both men showed evidence of terrible punishment, being too exhausted to come to the scratch again. The fight was declared a draw.

Suicide in a Cell.

READING, Pa., July 14.—Fred Schuldt had his son Fred arrested for threatening his life. The son was locked up, and half an hour afterwards was found dead in his cell, having hung himself with strips torn from his shirt. The elder Schuldt is one of the wealthiest citizens of Reading.

The Storm in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, July 14.—Eureka Springs Gazette special: Very heavy rain today doing considerable damage. The railway trestle foundation four miles north was washed away and trains temporarily delayed.

A Texas Matinee.

GALVESTON, July 14.—The News' Brownsboro special says: In an altercation between J. F. Hutton and Mrs. Van Alstyne, old citizens, the latter was shot and instantly killed. During the melee Mr. Van Alstyne had an arm broken and three fingers shot off.

A Blaze at Belleville.

BELLEVILLE, Nevada, July 14.—A fire this morning destroyed one-half the business part of the town. Losses, $55,000; insurance, $20,000.

We are not selling at cost. We are not going out of business. We sell mostly for cash. We reserve the right to sell to whom we choose on credit. We sell goods at low prices. We try to make a profit on what we sell. We can undersell any and all competitors. Why? We manufacture our own goods and sell them at prices other dealers have to pay for. we must sell at a small profit to pay expenses. we ask all to examine our goods and prices and possibly you will find our goods at a profit are cheaper than some old stocks are at cost. Call and see us before buying.

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Agents for BURT'S SHOES and WILSON BROS., SHIRTS.

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IN DRY GOODS MARKET.

My entire stock of Dress Goods, Laces, Trimmings, Fancy Notions, and in fact everything in the Dry Goods Line, marked down to Rock Bottom Prices. Call and procure bargains before they are all gone.

No Humbug, but Fact!

Next door to Postoffice.

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F. J. CALL. L. P. NORTON.

Call & Norton

INSURANCE.

Representing 15 of the best companies doing business in America.

LOANS.

Cash in hand to loan on Farm Lands and Improved City Property Favorable Terms.

LOTS.

In all parts of the City and its A ditions.

J. H. RICHARDS. E. N. COREY

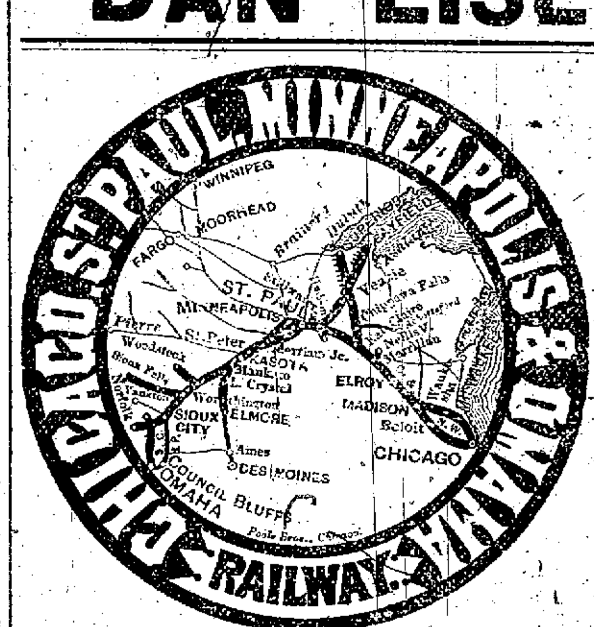
RICHARD & COREY

—Dealers in—

General Merchandise.

Farm Produce bought. Goods sold at Bismarck prices.

Clarke Farm, D. T. F. C. COREY, Manager.



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Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, and Chicago & Northwestern Railways.

Passengers over the Royal Route have all the luxuries of Modern Railway travel. Palace Dining Cars, luxurious Smoking Room Sleepers, and elegant Day an Night Coaches for Passengers who do not ride in Sleeping Cars, with no change of cars for any class of Passengers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago; also no change of cars between St. Paul and Council Bluffs, with Through Sleepers to Kansas City.

If you wish the best traveling Accommodations always buy tickets over the Royal Route.

J. H. HILAND,
General Traffic Manager.
T. W. TEASDALE,
General Passenger Agent,
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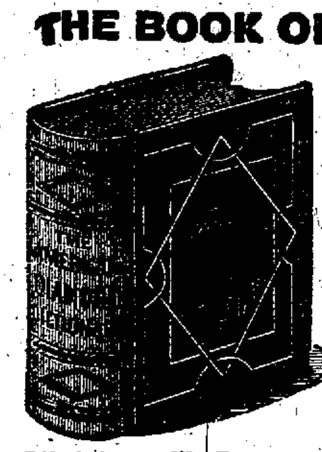
THE BOOK OF BOOKS!

CHEAPEST! LATEST!! BEST!!!



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The Famous Old, Original, and Reliable Favorite Family Paper,

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

Established 1863, began its 21st year January 1883.

It is a large eight-page, forty-column Illustrated Paper, size of *Ledger*. Every number contains charming Stories, Tales, Sketches, Poems, Wit, Humor, and Fun; Illustrated Rebus, Humorous Engravings, Sketches, Poems, etc.; 500 jolly good laughs; also the "Rogue's Corner," known the world over for its exposure of Frauds, Swindlers, and Humbugs. We desire to double our circulation, and to do so we have secured a special edition of the *entirely new* 700-page American Dictionary, complete and unabridged. It contains as much matter as any $1 Dictionary, and it is *exactly as represented.*

THINK AND ACT. Though worth double the price, yet we offer our large, reliable, and popular national paper for only 50 cents a year; and to at once secure 50,000 new subscribers, we now offer this new and elegant 700-page Dictionary in substantial cloth-gilt binding as a free gift to all who send 50 cents for the Banner one year and enclose 13 cents to part pay actual cost of postage, etc., upon the Dictionary.

UNDERSTAND That we *mean what we say*; have 50,000 Dictionaries contracted for; that our paper is worth $1 a year, and Dictionary contains as much as any one sold at $1; that you can have both by return mail; and that *we guarantee satisfaction in every case.*

CUT OUT This offer, and enclose 21 green stamps. If not delighted, *you can have your money back.* Club of five, $2.75; ten, $5.

THINK of a 700-page, 1,400 column, cloth-gilt Dictionary, and a standard family paper all free for a paltry 63 cents. Send now. Address,
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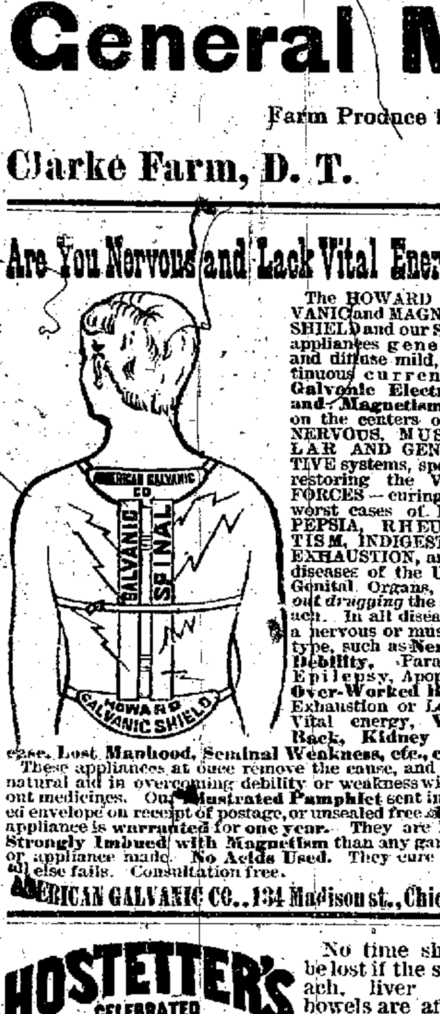
Are You Nervous and Lack Vital Energy?



The HOWARD GALVANIC and MAGNETIC SHIELD and our Spinal appliances generate and diffuse mild, continuous currents of Galvanic Electricity and Magnetism upon the centers of the NERVOUS, MUSCULAR AND GENERATIVE systems, speedily restoring the VITAL FORCES—curing the worst cases of DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION, EXHAUSTION, and all diseases of the Urino-Genital Organs, *without drugging* the stomach. In all diseases of a nervous or muscular type, such as Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Apoplexy, Over-Worked Brain, Exhaustion or Loss of Vital energy, Weak Back, Kidney Disease, Lost Manhood, Seminal Weakness, etc., etc. These appliances at once remove the cause, and are natural aid in overcoming debility or weakness without medicines. Our Illustrated Pamphlet sent in sealed envelope on receipt of postage, or unsealed free. Every appliance is warranted for one year. They are More Strongly Imbued with Magnetism than any garment or appliance made. No Acids Used. They cure when all else fails. Consultation free.

AMERICAN GALVANIC CO., 134 Madison st., Chicago.

TRUSSES

The World's Recognition of Merit.

London—1881—Announcement.

At the late INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL AND SANITARY EXHIBITION, the World's most competent Judges recognized their *unequalled excellence* by granting the

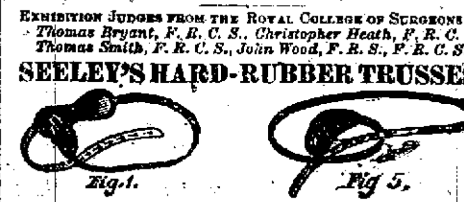
ONLY "AWARD OF MERIT" FOR TRUSSES

"TO I. B. SEELEY, PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A."

(Over Sixty-Eight Competitors,)—confirming their high favor with America's most distinguished Surgeons.

EXHIBITION JUDGES FROM THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS:—*Thomas Bryant, F. R. C. S., Christopher Heath, F. R. C. S., Thomas Smith, F. R. C. S., John Wood, F. R. S., F. R. C. S.*

SEELEY'S HARD-RUBBER TRUSSES.



Fine Steel Springs, neatly covered with highly-polished Hard Rubber. Made in every desirable pattern, with Pads anatomically constructed. Light, cool, cleanly, durable: unequalled in quality, finish, and practical construction. Unaffected by time, use or climate; used in bathing. Always Reliable. Prices reduced to meet the popular demands. Sold by all leading Druggists and Dealers at the usual price of common Trusses.

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Under the Patronage of the World's most Eminent Surgeons.

The Correct and Skillful Mechanical Treatment of HERNIA OR RUPTURE A SPECIALTY.

See Gross's Revised Edition and Agnew's Late Surgery.

REFERENCE:—*Profs. S. D. Gross, D. Hayes Agnew, Willard Parker, W. H. Pancoast, Dr. Thos. G. Morton, and others.*

Trade-Mark—Caution Notice!—From frequent complaints of *inferior imitations* having been supplied on calls for "HARD-RUBBER TRUSSES," we beg to advise the public and Trade, that the distinguishing words, "HARD-RUBBER TRUSS," was, on January 2d, 1883, granted as Trade-Mark, to our exclusive use, under Act of Congress, March 3d, 1881. All "HARD-RUBBER TRUSSES" sold, not stamped, "I. B. SEELEY, WARRANTED," are infringements [illegible]

Complete assortment with Correct Adjustment A Specialty.

For Sale by

FRANK FRISBY.

Druggist,

Bismarck, - - Dakota.

No time shoul be lost if the stomach, liver and bowels are affected, to adopt the sure remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases of the organs named beget others far more serious, and a delay is therefore hazardous. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, chills and fever, early rheumatic twinges, kidney weakness, bring serious bodily trouble if trifled with. Lose no time in using this effective and safe medicine.

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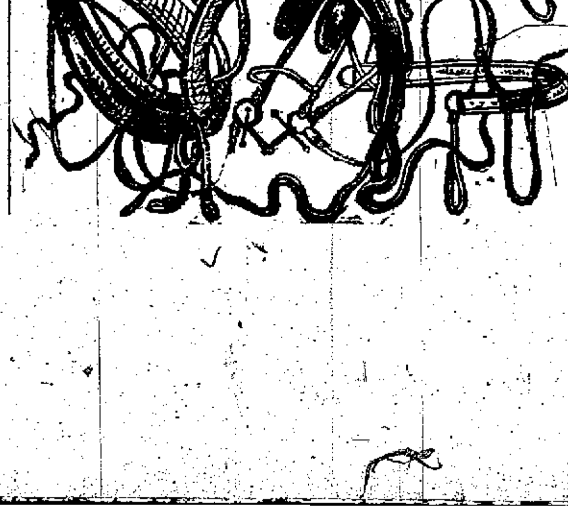

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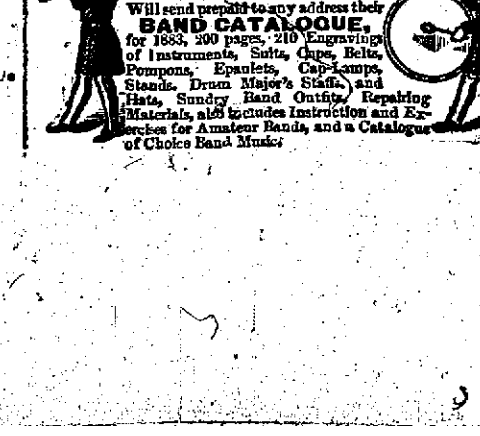

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THE paragraphic fiend who perpetrated this should be placed in a loaded mortar and blown against the walls of his native city. "England is no longer the 'mother country.' She is only 'assister' to us."

AT Minneapolis a donkey kicked an emigrant clear over a box car. Something malicious could be worked in here about an ass'isted emigrant, but Saturday is too busy a day in this thought factory for such trifling work.

GEN. HOWARD's staff are kicking about being obliged to attend Sunday school at headquarters every week. How beautiful the uniformed gentlemen must look standing in a row singing: "There is a happy land", or "I want to be an angel,"

A WESTCHESTER (Pa.) gentleman has adopted a novel method to save his cherries from the birds. He has hung a string of sleigh bells in one of his trees, to which a cord is attached leading to the house, with which the bells are occasionally rung. The birds give the trees a wide berth.

SENATOR BECK calls bicycles "infernal machines." Some men are so one-sided in their views. The great big senator rode the slender little bicycle for a while and because it got tired and tried to ride him he gets up on his honorable ear and denounces it. How prone we are to get mad at trifles.

NOW take the shady side of the street; go slow; eat lightly; skip alcoholic drinks; don't worry; hang on to your temper. It is not the weather that heats up the blood half so much as the fuel, wet and dry, that a man puts into his stomach, or the exercise he gives his body or mind.—Boston Herald.

WHEN the Northern Pacific reaches completion Gen. Haupt will have entire charge of the road from St. Paul to Helena. J. M. Buckley will be assistant manager of the western, and J. T. Odell of the eastern divisions. The position of general superintendency will be abolished, and G. K. Barnes will be made general ticket agent. The position of general passenger agent will be filled by an eastern man.

IN New York the other day one woman stabbed another six times with a pair of scissors. Had she not been seen to do the deed the cold, cruel finger of suspicion would have been pointed at some poor editor.

A POLE named Alexander Alexerzovisky committed suicide in Shamokin on Thursday by cutting his throat. With such a name as that it was perhaps the best thing he could have done under the circumstances.

PERSONS who love to sneeringly refer to General Grant as a dead beat will probably put the brakes on their tongues when they learn that he paid the full fare of one cent for crossing the Brooklyn bridge last week.

JAY GOULD's latest hobby is the study of antiquities. Who knows, now, but what his proposed European trip is but a wild chase after Sue Anthony, Vic Woodhull, Tom Ochiltree and other ancient girls now doing that country?

A MAN named Peel was struck by lightning and instantly killed while reading the bible Wednesday. Those who are expecting a moral to be tacked on here will be disappointed. A moral cannot be used just now. They never are in such cases.

A ST. LOUIS girl stole nineteen trade dollars and concealed them in her mouth, and even then had jaw room enough left to cuss the officer who came to arrest her so vigorously that his hair jumped up and kicked his regulation cap off.

AN eastern society journal casts a cloud of opaque gloom over our once joyous life by promulgating the distressing intelligence that while taking a dash in the surf the Jersey Lily shipped as much as a half pint of salt water.

AN Indiana woman gave up a trip to California, sold her ticket for half price, and returned home from the railroad station, on learning that she could not have her pet dog with her in the train. The bowels of compassion of train men are as diminutive as the seed of mustard.

THE reason given by a Camden, Oneida county man for not marrying again is that his lot in the cemetery is now full, he having recently buried his sixth wife there. He may conclude to start a new cemetery soon, however, if the business outlook is promising.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, the American manufacturer, cabled $200 to pay the funeral expenses of the little victims of the Sunderland disaster. Queen Victoria sent her sympathy by telegraph. Mr. Carnegie will please step forward and yank the cake from the royal pantry.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE says if she should ever marry again she would take a husband here at home and not go off across the water after a titled deadbeat, so there! And now will the papers please keep still and permit her to live in single blessedness a while longer?

AN English psychological society is discussing the question: "Are angels ever sleepy?" If the society will send a trusted emissary over here and he will happen into the TRIBUNE sanctum about 3 in the morning and hear the telegraph editor snore a nocturne from Beelzebub while his car lies peacefully soaking in the paste pot, he can carry home with him a decisive answer to the question.

He Sticks to His Assertion.

ROME, July 14.—An article written with the consent of the Pope which appeared in the Pastsegna reviews the Irish question with the object of showing that the policy of the vatican has been consistent throughout the present pontificate and for a period long anterior thereto. The article is an emphatic re-assertion of the principles contained in the recent letter of the Pope to the Irish bishops.

A Jury at Last.

NASHVILLE, July 14.—The twelfth juror in the Polk trial was secured this morning and the jury is now complete. The attorneys for the defense moved to quash the indictment in which it was held that the first, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh counts did not conform to the requirement of the constitution in that no specific facts were given, hence there were no facts before the grand jury on which to properly base the indictment. Judge Allen said he would take up the case again on Monday.

Gave Themselves Up.

LITTLE ROCK, July 14.—Eureka Springs Gazette special: Theodore Norris, a negro, who murdered Wm. Arnold, white, in Texarkana in August, 1880, was arrested at Shreveport.

Two Iron Mountain railway train robbers who escaped from Coal Hill mines came into the stockade this morning and surrendered. They had been lost and wandered about the woods, and accidentally approaching the stockade became disheartened and being nearly starved gave themselves up.

A Game Prize Fight.

BRIGHTON BEACH, July 14.—A prize fight took place this morning between Gallagher, of England, and Paddy Murphy, of New York. Eighteen rounds were fought lasting one hour. At the end of the last round both men showed evidence of terrible punishment, being too exhausted to come to the scratch again. The fight was declared a draw.

Suicide in a Cell.

READING, Pa., July 14.—Fred Schuldt had his son Fred arrested for threatening his life. The son was locked up, and half an hour afterwards was found dead in his cell, having hung himself with strips torn from his shirt. The elder Schuldt is one of the wealthiest citizens of Reading.

The Storm in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, July 14.—Eureka Springs Gazette special: Very heavy rain today doing considerable damage. The railway trestle foundation four miles north was washed away and trains temporarily delayed.

A Texas Matinee.

GALVESTON, July 14.—The News' Brownsboro special says: In an altercation between J. F. Hutton and Mrs. Van Alstyne, old citizens, the latter was shot and instantly killed. During the melee Mr. Van Alstyne had an arm broken and three fingers shot off.

A Blaze at Belleville.

BELLEVILLE, Nevada, July 14.—A fire this morning destroyed one-half the business part of the town. Losses, $55,000; insurance, $20,000.

We are not selling at cost. We are not going out of business. We sell mostly for cash. We reserve the right to sell to whom we choose on credit. We sell goods at low prices. We try to make a profit on what we sell. We can undersell any and all competitors. Why? We manufacture our own goods and sell them at prices other dealers have to pay for. We must sell at a small profit to pay expenses. We ask all to examine our goods and prices and possibly you will find our goods at a profit are cheaper than some old stocks are at cost. Call and see us before buying.

St. Paul One Price Clothing House.

Dealers in

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods.

SIG. HANAUER & CO., Proprietors.

Agents for BURT'S SHOES and WILSON BROS., SHIRTS.

WONDERFUL CRASH

IN DRY GOODS MARKET.

My entire stock of Dress Goods, Laces, Trimmings, Fancy Notions, and in fact everything in the Dry Goods Line, marked down to Rock Bottom Prices. Call and procure bargains before they are all gone.

No Humbug, but Fact!

Next door to Postoffice.

DAN EISENBERG.

F. J. CALL. E. P. NORTON.

Call & Norton

INSURANCE.

Representing 15 of the best companies doing business in America.

LOANS.

Cash in hand to loan on Farm Lands and Improved City Property Favorable Terms.

LOTS.

In all parts of the City and its Additions.

J. A. RICHARDS. E. N. COREY

RICHARDS & COREY

—Dealers in—

General Merchandise.

Farm Produce bought. Goods sold at Bismarck prices.

Blacke Farm, D. T. F. G. COREY, Manager.

THE ROYAL ROUTE.

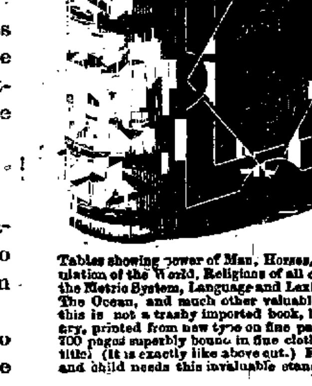
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, and Chicago & Northwestern Railways.

Passengers over the Royal Route have all the luxuries of Modern Railway travel, Palace Dining Cars, luxurious Smoking Room Sleepers, and elegant Day and Night Coaches for Passengers who do not ride in Sleeping Cars, with no change of cars for any class of Passengers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago: also no change of cars between St. Paul and Council Bluffs, with Through Sleepers to Kansas City.

If you wish the best traveling Accommodations always buy tickets over the Royal Route.

J. H. HILAND, General Traffic Manager.
T. W. TEASDALE, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn

THE BOOK OF BOOKS! CHEAPEST! LATEST! BEST!!!



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READ WHAT! The above DICTIONARY—the best, cheapest, most valuable and desirable book ever printed—is sent prepaid as a Free Gift with our eight-page illustrated Ledger-size Family Paper for a whole year, and all for only 63 cents in postage-stamps, cash, or money-order. Now is the time!

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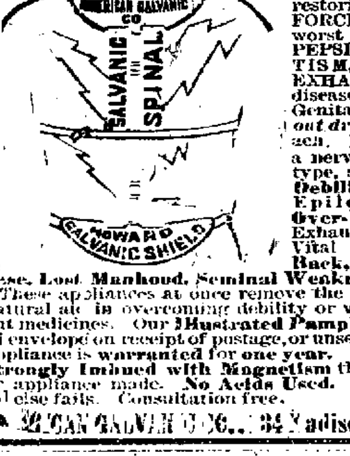
It is a large eight-page, forty-column Illustrated Paper, size of Leager. Every number contains charming Stories, Tales, Sketches, Poems, Wit, Humor, and Fun; Illustrated Rebus, Humorous Engravings, Sketches, Poems, etc.; 500 jolly good laughs; also the "Rogue's Corner," known the world over for its exposure of Frauds, Swindlers, and Humbugs. We desire to double our circulation, and to do so we have secured a special edition of the entirely new 700-page American Dictionary, complete and unabridged. It contains as much matter as any $1 Dictionary, and it is exactly as represented.

THAT ALL MAY KNOW. Though worth double the price, yet we offer our large, reliable, and popular national paper for only 50 cents a year, and to at once secure 50,000 new subscribers, we now offer this new and elegant 700-page Dictionary in substantial cloth-gilt binding as a free gift to all who send 50 cents for the Banner one year and enclose 13 cents to part pay actual cost of postage, etc., upon the Dictionary.

UNDERSTAND That we mean what we say; have 50,000 Dictionaries contracted for; that our paper is worth $1 a year, and Dictionary contains as much as any one sold at $1; that you can have both by return mail; and that we guarantee satisfaction in every case. This offer, and enclose 21 green stamps. If not delighted, you can have your money back. "Club of five, $2.75; ten, $5.

THINK of a 700-page, 1,400 column, cloth-gilt Dictionary, and a standard family paper all free for a paltry 63 cents. Send now. Address, Banner Publishing Co., Hinsdale, N.H.



The HOWARD GALVANIC and MAGNETIC SHIELD and our Spinal appliances generate and diffuse mild, continuous currents of Galvanic Electricity and Magnetism upon the centers of the NERVOUS, MUSCULAR AND GENERATIVE systems, speedily restoring the VITAL FORCES — curing the worst cases of DYSPEPSIA RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION, EXHAUSTION, and all diseases of the Urino-Genital Organs, without drugging the stomach. In all diseases of a nervous or muscular type, such as Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Apoplexy, Over-Worked Brain, Exhaustion or Loss of Vital energy, Weak Back, Kidney Disease, Lost Manhood, Seminal Weakness, etc., etc.

These appliances at once remove the cause, and are natural aid in overcoming debility or weakness without medicines. Our Illustrated Pamphlet sent in sealed envelope on receipt of postage, or unsealed free. Every appliance is warranted for one year. They are Most Strongly Imbued with Magnetism than any garment or appliance made. No Acids Used. They cure when all else fails. Consultation free.

AMERICAN GALVANIC CO., 134 Madison St., Chicago.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

No time should be lost if the stomach, liver and bowels are affected, to adopt the sure remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases of the organs named beget others far more serious, and a delay is therefore hazardous. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, chills and fever, early rheumatic twinges, kidney weakness, bring serious bodily trouble if trifled with. Lose no time in using this effective and safe medicine.

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

TRUSSES

The World's Recognition of Merit.
London—1881—Announcement.

At the late INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL AND SANITARY EXHIBITION, the World's most competent Judges recognized their unequalled excellence by granting the

ONLY AWARD FOR HARD-RUBBER TRUSSES

"TO I. B. SEELEY, PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A."

(Over Sixty-Eight Competitors,)—confirming their high favor with America's most distinguished Surgeons.

EXHIBITION JUDGES FROM THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS:— Thomas Bryant, F. R. C. S., Christopher Heath, F. R. C. S., Thomas Smith, F. R. C. S., John Wood, F. R. S., F. R. C. S.

SEELEY'S HARD-RUBBER TRUSSES.

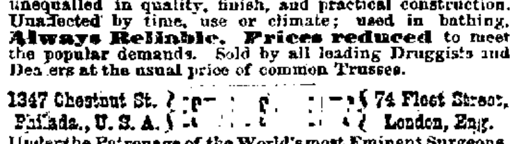


Fig.1. Fig 5.

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Under the Patronage of the World's most Eminent Surgeons.

The Correct and Skillful Mechanical Treatment of HERNIA OR RUPTURE A SPECIALTY.

See Gross's Revised Edition and Agnew's Late Surgery.

REFERENCE:—Profs. S. D. Gross, D. Hayes Agnew, Willard Parker, W. H. Pancoast, Dr. Thos. G. Morton, and others.

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Complete assortment with Correct Adjustment A Specialty.

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FRANK FRISBY,

Druggist,

Bismarck, - - Dakota.

J. C. CADY,

—Full Line of—

FURNITURE, SEWING MACHINES,

WALL PAPER, ETC.

THIRD STREET. BISMARCK, D.T.

Larchwood Stock Farms

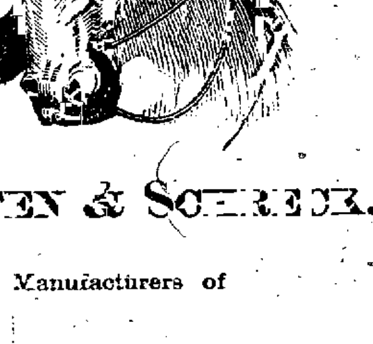
A. H. BULLIS,

Breeder of Hereford Cattle.

THOROUGHBRED AND GRADE BULLS FOR SALE.

The Grades are three-fourths Hereford and one-fourth Short Horn, and are just the cattle for the range.

Correspondence solicited, and visitors cordially welcomed.



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Manufacturers of

Light and Heavy Harness

Repairing neatly and promptly done, Satisfaction guaranteed. Wholesale trade solicited. New Store, North Third Street

M. C. L.

Manufacturer of

FINE CIGARS,

MANDAN, DAKOTA.

My Leading Brands are

LAS DUENAS, ALIXIE, LA MAJAQUA, MY REGARDS.

All from Selected Stock.

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SADDLES, &C.,

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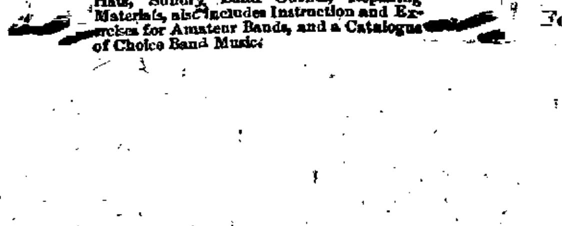
Satisfaction Guaranteed.



PACIFIC HOTEL,

L. PETERSON, PROP'R.

Fourth Street. New house and furniture throughout. Reasonable rates.

THE CAPITAL CITY.

Camilla Urso at Union Hall, July 25.

Fine cut stone is being hauled to the scene of labor on the new Dakota block.

W. S. Moorhouse will begin to build a fine residence on Sixth street next Monday,

Poles for the Bismarck telephone exchange are now on the ground, and work will be commenced at once.

Died. Azetta, daughter of Lorenzo Merry, died at their home at Oak Point on the 14th inst, aged 32 years.

E. C Stamm sold for J. Stein, the northwest quarter of block 68, McKenzie & Coffin's addition, to Rev. Miller yesterday.

The seats marked off for the Camilla Urso grand concerts bid fair for a large house on July 25. The diagram is quite well blocked off.

The Chicago and Northwestern surveyors with Mr. Alexander at the head, reached Bismarck Saturday evening, after marking out a route from the southeast to the city.

Fort & Fort have removed their real estate office from the TRIBUNE block to the room over the Bismarck National bank, formerly occupied by Mellon Bros., where they will continue to do an extensive business.

The city council having let the contract of grading Main street, have now wisely decided that there are several other streets in the city needing improvements. The resolution is published elsewhere.

William Evans, the lunatic who assaulted Mr Sinclair with a knife Saturday morning, says his home is a few miles from Allensville, Mo, and that while going to school there, he stabbed the teacher, who he thought was imposing upon him.

Messrs. McLean, Mason & Cameron have the sheds all completed for their new brick yard east of town, and only await the arrival of the machine The engine is in place and the machine is expected daily.

Kelly & Watson finished a store building in the new town of Painted Woods yesterday They will also have completed this week, two cottages west of the green house in this city, for Thomas O'Shaughnessy.

Two freight trains collided near New Buffalo on the North Pacific, yesterday morning. The caboose of one train was badly broken and the engine of the other dismantled. The trains were in charge of conductors Bell and Huntington.

Messrs. Comer and Slattery began operations today for the construction of a brick building on Third street north of the Merchants hotel. The edifice will have a frontage of twenty-five feet, two stories and a basement, and will be completed early in the fall.

Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage, the well-known woman's suffrage advocate, is visiting her son, T. O. Gage, of Aberdeen, and will remain in Dakota during the summer, while her worthy coworkers, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony enjoy a vacation in Europe.

Thos. Adams, of New York, the owner of the new hotel at Valley City and the inventor of the rubber chewing gum, which has been the means of forming one of the most certain characteristics of the American dudine, was in the city yesterday.

The contract for the iron work of the Bismarck penitentiary was let to Paully & Bro., of St. Louis, yesterday. This firm furnishes the best iron for prisons that can be made, having a patent on their particular process for hardening the metal.

According to the directory of the city, just published, Minneapolis claims a population of 100,000, and the valuation of city property is $51,062,409. This is a grand showing for the wonderful young city, and demonstrates the fact that the northwest outshines all other countries in the world for building commercial centers.

Col. Woods, of Chicago, who purchased a large amount of Bismarck property some weeks ago, returned from a trip home Sunday morning, bringing with him a number of fine driving and working horses. The colonel has decided to make Bismarck his home for a time at least, and will take an active part in the city's improvement.

B. T. Ferry, the noted cattle dealer of St. Paul, arrived in the banner city Saturday, accompanied by Mrs. Ferry. He has lost a number of cattle from his range in Montana, and is now having the herd marked in the Bismarck yard. The Ferry range is one of the best in Montana, and its worthy proprietor is reaping a rich harvest, which is no more than commensurate with his enterprise.

The time for Henry Ward Beecher's lecture in Bismarck is August 10th and he will then proceed westward until he reaches the Pacific coast. Large numbers of people are expected from all the neighboring towns to hear the eloquent address of this most noted of all the earth's divines and his wayside notes in which Bismarck will have a conspicuous place, will be read in all quarters of the globe.

Arthur Driggs, a well known Bismarcker, was arrested at Steele Wednesday and brought to this city and placed in jail. He was arrested for obtaining goods under false pretenses from the Goodsil Piano company of Grand Rapids, Mich. It is said he has $1,700 the best of the company. Driggs says he was working at Steele and endeavoring to make enough money to square himself.

Attorney Albert C. Barnes, late of the general land office at Washington, has been in the city the past few days, and leaves for Devil's lake this evening where he will enter into the practice of law, paying strict attention to land business. Mr. Barnes was in the railroad department and had all the North Pacific land cases under his supervision. He is a man of considerable talent and will prosper in his new field.

It is probable that Bismarck barely escaped a tornado yesterday—one similar to that which caused such sad havoc at Carrington. About 9 o'clock there were two distinct strata of clouds, the lowest rushing toward the northwest, the upper toward the southeast. Occasionally these clouds seemed to meet and immediately a noise like thunder could be heard, and a rolling, tumbling cloud would suddenly appear, having the appearance of cotton.

Jamestown Capital: C. N. Hunt, of the real estate firm of Hunt, Harris & Young, returned this morning from a several days' visit in St. Paul, where he went to establish a branch office for the sale of Bismarck and LaMoure property. He has recently formed a chain of branch offices in the principal North Pacific cities, in order to more successfully and quickly conduct business. The firm is a powerful one, and is aiding wonderfully in the development of the northwest. Their operations extend to every important city in North Dakota.

The concert and dramatic companies of the country seem to be indulging in our American mania for changes about May time. Amongst others we notice that Mr. Liebling, the pianist of the Camilla Urso Concert Co., has been supplanted by the eminent artist Mr. Franklyn Sonnekalb, who will in future act as accompanist. Mr. Sonnekalb is to be congratulated on his having enrolled himself under the leadership of so great an artist as Madam Camilla Urso and we can surely predict an opinion well sustained by the musical public of this country, that Mr. Sonnekalb will contribute much to the attractiveness of the already exceptionally fine programme of this great company.—New York Music and Drama.

The dentists of the northwest are invited to meet at Fargo, Dak., on Friday, July 27, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of organizing a dental society for this section of the country. It is hoped that all practitioners who take an interest in matters relating to the advancement of the profession will be present and present such papers or essays as they may choose upon any subject, so that we may have a profitable meeting. The railroads will furnish tickets to those who attend at sixty per cent of the regular rate. The Continental hotel at Fargo, will give first-class accommodations at reduced rates. Dr. Louis Ottofy, Grand Forks; Dr. Louis Davenport, Moorhead; Dr. J. H. Spaulding, Fargo; Dr. H. B. Ober, Fargo.

Fargo Argus: Mr. P. Hall, assistant superintendent of the North Pacific express company, passed westward last night upon the new express car number 113. This is the first of a series of cars built and fitted up by the North Pacific company for the transportation of perishable commodities. In the front end is a space some twelve feet long partitioned off, containing and ice chest capable of holding one ton of congealed moisture. Butter, fruits and beer are carried in this refrigerator. Mr. Hall states that the temerature yesterday had ranged from forty to sixty degrees in the receptacle. For the present, every other day, one of these cars will be run, but the managers expect that it will soon be necessary to run them every day, or to put on express cars wholly devoted to refrigerator business.

Hotel Arrivals.

SHERIDAN.

L P Harper, H B Tisdale, B W Jacobs, Walter Sanderson, T S Chapman, Ed Hughes, St. Paul; A K Lovejoy, Thurston; B Manning, Carrington; L C Harris, Lamoure; George S Morison, James I Higginson, Thomas Adams, Hon Adams, New York; M Burkeyser, Emil Wemfield, Chicago; William B McConnell, H C Stebbins, W H Nicholas, Fargo; Lewis B Shoenfield, Miles City, George W Solomon, Minneapolis; P M Graff, Duluth, S F Goodykoontz, Mitchell; J Macready, Ed Kirk, F S Harmon, A A McGoul, Sioux City; M Swegart, Monoc, Ind., C P Venus, W T Graham, Norwalk, O; Mrs S K McGinnis and baby, W Fisher, J F Goodman, Jamestown; J T Kerr, Fort Yates; James Beckman, Jud Beckman, Omaha; O T Brigham, Brainerd, Minn; W J Lally, J B Finn, L J Carson, A H Jones, Boston; W M Maurer, Milwaukee; A A Huntoon, W A Don, Sims; James McConkey and wife, Williamsport, Pa.

MERCHANTS.

Stephen Reeves, Frank Reeves, Pontiac, Mich Geo W Holmes, Clinton, Ia; Alfred J Leigh, Sterling, D T: S G Smith, Menoken; John Kurtz, wife and daughter, Ashland, O; J E Hample, J H Eustace, Chicago; G W Stone, Miles City; W S Conrad, Stillwater, Minn.

WESTERN.

M Swenson, Valley City; J W Wright, Fort Stevenson; O E Morse and family Rockford, Ill; Mrs Bowen, Mapleton Minn; Arthur L Haight, Fort Lincoln; Chas Kelly, Fort Berthold, D. T.

THE Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle thus speaks of the president's proposed pleasure jaunt: "The President's preparations for his trip are progressing rapidly, and it will be conducted with all the style of which such a programme is susceptible. The president's Newport trip is abandoned finally. Of course some of the papers are pitching into him for leaving Washington for a month or six weeks, but surely, the president is entitled to thirty days' leave, with pay like the other government employes, the cabinet officers taking all the leave they want during the year. No matter what John Sherman may have said some time ago about Mr. Arthur's laziness, he is certainly not a lazy man now. He works hard and he shows it. He comes to the White House every day and spends every hour of his time there in the transaction of affairs. He appears now like a very wearied and overworked man, in spite of his embonpoint. He looks like what the old women call 'peaked.' His complexion is sallow and his eyes have a tired look, so the people ought really in all justice to allow him a month or so of rest. The arrangements for the trip are all in the hands of the secretary of war, and it is said he means to outdo the secretary of the navy in his efforts at entertaining the president, or die. This is encouraging to the president. The New York Yacht squadron made a big bid for the president's company at their regatta on the 4th of August, but Mr. F. J. Phillips was called upon to write his neatest and sweetest note declining the polite invitation. The president, however, hankers after Newport. It suits him, he likes the society men and the society women. Perhaps when he is jolting over the Yellowstone Park on the back of an obstinate pony he will wish himself on the Newport piazas listening to the Casino band and gazing at the pretty women driving up and down on Belleville avenue."

IN the Grand Forks Plaindealer there appears an item in reference to a hop to be given by the Equitable Aid Union. By the way how about the Bismarck branch of that organization? It has never made itself heard.

The Monterey Outrage.

GALVESTON, July 19.—News' Laredo special: Advices from Monterey throw a little additional light upon the murderous assault on Rev. Harvey Shaw, temporarily in charge of the United States consulate at that point. The mob had taken possession of the office during the absence of Shaw at supper. On entering on his return he was felled to the floor by a blow from a six-shooter and lay unconscious until a passer-by heard his groans and came to his relief. Furniture, papers and the American flag were strewn over the floor. Shaw is reported to be doing well and it is now thought he will recover.

HE DENIES IT.

Mr. Francis W. Bourgoine Puts a New Face on His Ree Heights Communication,

Which Was Garbled by the Free Press of that Village in a Shameful Manner.

A Straightforward Letter.

In its issue of Tuesday morning the TRIBUNE took occasion to refer in somewhat marked terms to a communication from Mr. F. W. Bourgoine, of Bismarck, to the Free Press, published at Ree Heights, Dakota. The letter as published was false and slanderous, and the TRIBUNE so denounced it. It appears from the following letter, handed in last evening, that a private letter written to the Free Press editor by Mr. Bourgoine was garbled and mutilated to suit the own peculiar ideas of the brilliant genius who presides over that sheet. Here is the letter, which we cheerfully give space:

BISMARCK, July 18, 1883.

To the Editor:—In answer to the charges against me, published this morning, I plead not guilty. There never was a baser set of lies concocted. I formerly lived at Ree Heights, where I have a claim proved up on. I have traveled over Dakota several times and I must say as regards the climate at Ree Heights that it is the most unfavorable spot for the farmer I have seen in the territory, excepting the Bad Lands themselves. I did write to the Free Press man, but not for publication. I am not guilty of trying to be a newspaper correspondent; if I was, my ambition would reach higher than the filthy little sheet called the Free Press. Before I left Ree Heights I paid for a six months' subscription to this sheet, with the understanding that I should send my address and the paper would be forwarded. That was some four weeks ago. Upon my arrival at Bismarck I wrote to the editor, as I had agreed to do, and gave him my address and some of the incidents of the trip as well as a very favorable description of the capital city. Had he published the letter as it was written I should have appeared in the eye of the public in a far different light. Instead of publishing it as written he picks it all over and adds and detracts until he has depicted the most outrageous set of downright lies ever unearthed. He didn't send any paper to my address. No sir! I have lost a dollar on him, but if I can prove to the public that he is a downright liar I am willing to lose it. In my letter as garbled and distorted, he didn't say that in all my travels through Minnesota and Dakota that Burleigh county had the best show at this time of anything I had seen. I suppose that he didn't say, as my letter did, that I had filed on a homestead in Burleigh county, and was going to stay Oh, no! That would cause too many to leave his town. It is not to be supposed he would advertise Bismarck gratuitously—no, not if paid for it. Not he.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have been falsely represented. I am no tenderfoot come here for a few days. I have been in Bismarck four different times—the first time years ago—and I am going to stay and get others to come, notwithstanding the efforts to the contrary of the Free Press man.

FRANCIS W. BOURGOIN.

THE Yellowstone National Park Improvement company has submitted to the secretary of the interior the following list of prices to be charged for transportation, hotel and other accommodations in the park, which prices, under the operation of the lease granted this company, must be approved by the secretary. The secretary has approved the rates:

Schedule of hotel charges, Yellowstone National Park Improvement company:

Board and lodging, single room per day	$5 00
Two persons in single room	4 00
Attic, fourth story, single rooms	3 50
Two persons in attic room	6 00
Private parlor	5 00
Private baths in bed rooms, each	75
Baths in bathing hall, each	50
Meals served in rooms, each	50
Guides or cooks for private camps per day	4 00
Hire for A tent for private callers, per day	6 00
Board and lodging in tents at fixed camps	5 00
Saddle horse or pony per day	3 50
Saddle horse or pony first hour	1 00
Saddle horse or pony each subsequent hour	50
Pack horses or mules per day, each	2 50
Wagon hire, double team with driver	10 00
Single horse and buggy per day	6 00
Billiards, per game	25
Pool per game, each player	10
Boot blacking, per pair	10

Guide books, periodical publications, newspapers, etc., at 20 per cent. above published selling rates.

Personal.

Governor Ordway went to St. Paul last night.

John Freede and wife returned from the east last evening.

J. K. Wetherby is spending a few days at Lake Minnetonka.

Hon. J. C. Burrows and F. J. Call and wife, will spend next week at Lake Minnetonka.

C. W. Kibbee, special agent of the Connecticut Fire Insurance company, accompanied by his wife, arrived in the city last evening and are the guests of F. J. Call.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Secretary Teller says the question of the transfer of the Texas Pacific land grant to the Southern Pacific Railway company will not be decided until September 1st, and that he proposes to settle the matter himself without referring it to the attorney general for an opinion.

The name of Matthew R. Barr, of Erie, Pa., has been sent to the president by the secretary of the interior for appointment as Indian inspector, vice Chapman, resigned.

United States Steamer Pinta.

NORFOLK, Va., July 18.—The United States steamer Pinta, which left Norfolk Saturday, for New York, proceeded as far as Hampton when it was found necessary to return for repairs to the machinery. Her capacity was shown to be six knots per hour. This is the steamer on which over $100,000 has been lately expended, and referred to in ex-Congressman Desendorf's recent open letter to the president.

The Sunday Law.

KANSAS CITY, July 18.—The board of police commissioners have passed a resolution that the provisions of the new Sunday law be rigidly enforced in the city against all unexempted business. The druggists also met and resolved to keep their stores open Sunday, but to sell medicine only.

False Alarm.

LONDON, July 18.—A dispatch from Alexandria says: The case of the English woman here suspected of suffering from cholera, proved to be a case of diarrhea. The patient died because of her removal to the hospital.

BISMARCK'S BOOM.

Mr. James C. Young Tells His Iowa Friends of the Boom City's Prosperity.

The Relative Values of Real Estate There and What the Fall Harvest Will Reveal.

Reliable Facts From One Who Knows.

Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Republican: A Republican reporter dropped in at the pleasant office of Mr. James C. Young & Co., yesterday afternoon to find a cool place, and found the head and front of the real estate firm busy at work at his desk, surrounded with and almost buried under plats to Bismarck Dakota lots and acres This suggested to the reporter that Mr. Young has been investing largely in the Dakota capital, and a casual remark as to that city's boom led to a most interesting conversation in which Mr. Young gave the reporter a concise statement of the exact condition of affairs there so far as real estate and the city's prosperity, is concerned, and what he told the reporter proves, if nothing else, the careful observation he has given to the matter, and is testimony to his admirable judgment.

Evidently the Bismarck real estate boom is holding its own, as it has held it from the first. We learn that the highest price that has been paid for business property was $8,000 for a lot 25x160 feet, situated in the very best of the business portion of the city. As further means of obtaining an idea of the relative value of business property we learn from Mr. Young that the average market price for lots in the best locations is about $5.000. Resident lots will average $600 on the market now, though the increase in their value recently indicates they will demand

HIGHER PRICES VERY SOON.

The capitol, for the building of which bids are now being advertised, will be built just one mile north of the city proper. This is estimated to cost $300 000, and this amount has already been appropriated. There has not been a dollar's decline in the price of any property since the capitol was located there, while on the other hand in most cases the increase has been remarkable. This much having been said, the reporter asked Mr. Young his opinion as to the future growth of this marvelous city. He said in reply: "I do not think the mere location of the capital at any city alone assures its success and prosperity, but it tends to draw business to that location and makes it a moneyed and commercial center. Especially will this be so of a territory as new as Dakota, which is constantly receiving such a large immigration. Any person going to Dakota if his plans are not already made to locate in a certain place, will naturally look to Bismarck. There is work there for the laborer, and there are many opportunities for capitalists. So long as one can go to one place as well as another, it is most natural to assume that they will locate

AT THE CAPITAL.

Bismarck, outside of the advantages which the capital gives, has others just as strong. The city has the most central location of any town on the North Pacific road, which is the only through line in Dakota from the Missippi river to the Pacific ocean. It is in a coal field which extends west to the Rocky mountains and north to the British possessions, and while the coal so far mined is not of the best quality, discoveries recently made show that there will be an ample abundance and of good quality. The coal now being mined is used for fuel generally and is also used by the North Pacific road. On the Upper Missouri are as good forests of hard wood as can be found on the continent and exist in vast quantites. This timber is now floated down the river several hundred miles below Bismarck and manufactured into agricultural implements and wagons. There is no reason why these manufactories should not be located at Bismarck as in the great agricultural country of which it is the commercial center, will be found an extensive market for their sale. Bismarck is situated upon the Missouri river which is navigable 1,300 miles to Fort Benton in Montana, and will necessarily be the distributing point for all the northwest country extending from the Missouri river to the Rocky mountains, and from the 46th parallel to the British possessions. At Bismarck there is the only railroad bridge on the northern Missouri built recently at a cost of one and one half millions. It is more than likely that all the railroads that are built in the territory will concentrate

AT BISMARCK

the same as they have at Council Bluffs in this state, and it is not likely that any other for years to come will undertake the expense and work of building another such bridge.

We had heard certain reports to the effect that the "boom" at Bismarck was dying out, and we asked Mr. Young about it. He said the present condition of the boom disproved this. There were some speculators who gained an idea that the capital was to be located at Bismarck, who went there and purchased "options" on property. The first trains into the city for several days after the location was announced, brought the speculators and land buyers in large numbers, and of course a large amount of property was purchased the first week. After the first week there was the expected quieting down, the crowd grew less, and property was not in such active demand. At the present time, and ever since then, there has been a continual and far more than ordinary demand. In Bismarck, as in all other cities, there are opportunities where property can be purchased for less than the market price. This comes about by various causes, and it is the case here in Cedar Rapids, where real aestate is more stable than in ny other city that I know of. But as to Bismarck real estate it is now selling at fair prices both for the speculator and for others.

There have been about 100 buildings erected there this season, including those now in process of erection. Two banks, the average deposits of each is a quarter of a million, and two others with paid up capital of $100,000 each, are building new blocks. The state penitentiary is located there, and work commenced upon it last week. There are soon to be erected there two large manufactories for the making of pressed brick, and brick clay has been found to exist about the city similar to that at Minneapolis.

Bismarck is a city of about 3.000 inhabitants, although some claim more for it, it is in the

GARDEN OF THE WORLD,

and is the coming city of the northwest. There is more money to be made there the next year than in any other city in the northwest, and now is the time for all who have the Dakota fever to take the advantage of the opportunity and invest in its booming city. This fall when the full crop of North Dakota is harvested, there will be a revelation of the territory's great possibilities, and now is the time to invest there.

A Marshal Murdered.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 18.—About midnight last night Marshal George Brainerd, of Wellington, saw from a window two suspicious men prowling around and rushed into the street partly dressed. The marshal ordered the men to halt but they ran and began firing. He shot at them twice without effect when one of their bullets struck his collar bone and glanced to the jugular vein and he died soon after.

Canal Matters In Europe.

PARIS, July 18.—At a meeting of the Panama Canal company, De Lesseps repeated his former statement that the canal would be finished at the end of 1888. He also stated that the chief government engineer would assume direction of the active work of the canal, which would shortly be undertaken. Referring to the Suez canal project, De Lesseps said: "We have negotiated without relinquishing any of our rights."

A DAKOTA CYCLONE.

It Sweeps the Country East of Us Doing Great Damage.

Houses Blown Down at Carrington and Cars Driven From Stations.

A Lively Blow.

The following private dispatch was received by the TRIBUNE last evening:

JAMESTOWN, D. T., July 19.—A tornado at Carrington this evening blew down fifteen houses and ruined the new Sheridan House. Only one person was injured as far as heard from. The wind was so strong that it blew two loaded cars out on the railroad track a distance of two miles from town. The storm passed east of Jamestown and was quite severe at Valley City. It was accompanied by lightning, thunder, hail and rain. After the storm had passed the clouds over Jamestown resembled little round balls something in the form of half an egg and as white as snow. They looked to be about the size of a bushel basket, and after twisting in all manner of shapes passed away to the southeast.

Policeman Pounded.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Policeman Patrick Kelly, this morning was probably fatally beaten by part of a gang of roughs whom he a short time before had dispersed.

Admission $1, reserved seats no extra charge, to the Calilla Urso grand concerts.

Summons.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh. District Court. Third Judicial District

John Ludewig, plaintiff. vs Rachel Roberts and Winslow Roberts, defendants.

The Territory of Dakota to the above named defendants:

You, Rachel Roberts and Winslow Roberts, are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the above entitled action, which was filed in the office of said court on the 23d day of June, 1883, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the city of Bismarck, D. T., within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty seven Dollars and Two Cents, besides the costs and disbursements.

Dated June 23, 1883.

JOHN E. CARLAND,
7-13 Attorney for Plaintiff.

Notice of Timber Culture Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., July 9, 1883,

Complaint having been entered at this office by William E. Waite against John H Ellis for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 253 dated March 31, 1881. upon the s½ of ne¼ and se¼ of nw¼ and lot 2, section 18, town 138, range 76, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said John H. Ellis has not broken five acres the first year, nor five acres the second year. That he has never broken any amount or caused the same to be broken on said land. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 22d day of August, 1883, at 2 o'clock p m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure JOHN A. REA, Register.

GRAY & GRAY,
Attorneys for Contestant. 7-12pd

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., July 13, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver, August 28, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., viz:

Frank Plummer,

Homestead application No. 813 for the nw¼ Sec. 22, Town 139, Range 75 west, 5 p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: W. H. Willcox, Sterling, D. T, James Holly and D. W Maratta, of Bismarck, D. T., and W. H Thurston, of Menoken, D T

7-12pd JOHN A. REA, Register

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T, July 17, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver August 31, 1883, at 11 a. m., viz:

Fritz Klawitter.

Homestead application No. 859 for the s½ se¼ Sec. 2, Town 138, Range 80 west, 5 p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz Frederick Burk, John M Garrett, Mike Feller and S. J. Ausbacher, all of Bismarck, D. T.

7-12pd J. A. REA, Register.

Notice of Contest.

U S LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., June 22, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Daniel Conners against Daniel W. Evans for abandoning his homestead entry No. 476 dated February 9, 1882, upon the northwest quarter of section 26, town 141, range 80, in Burleigh county Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20th day of August, 1883, at 2 o'clock p m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

7-12 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice to Creditors.

All persons having claims against Amelia Forster, deceased, are hereby required to present the same with proper vouchers to me at my place of business on Third street in the city of Bismarck, D. T., within four months from the date hereof

Dated July 17, 1883.

7-10 M. P. SLATTERY,
Administrator of the Estate of Amelia Forster.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and, cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall street, New York.

The public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly.

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D 1879

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any state

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING CLASS H, AT NEW ORLEANS TUESDAY, August 14, 1883—159th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75 000
1	do	do	25 000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF $6000		12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25 000
1000	do	25	25.000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximation prizes of	$750		$6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250

1,967 Prizes, amounting to $265,500

Applications for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express, or mail address only to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C

The Northern Pacific Railroad

N.P.R.R.

TO THE LAND EXPLORER,
TO THE BUSINESS MAN,
TO THE FARMER,
TO THE MECHANIC,
TO THE LABORER,
TO THE SPORTSMAN,
TO THE TOURIST,
TO THE MINER,

TO ALL CLASSES!

The country traversed by the

Northern Pacific

HAS NO EQUAL.

SAVE MONEY

By purchasing tickets through, and buying them before getting on trains.

Round trip tickets are sold at all ticket offices to all stations at reduced rates.

Pullman Sleeping Cars between Bismarck and Glendive, and Bismarck and St. Paul: also between Fargo and Duluth. Berths can be secured through S Davidson, agent, Bismarck

Coupon tickets on sale at Bismarck to all eastern points at lowest rates and baggage checked through.

G K BARNES,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St Paul

PROPOSALS

FOR THE

Construction of a School House in the City of Bismarck, Dakota.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a school house in the city of Bismarck D T., will be received at the office of J W. Raymond, chairman of school house commission, until 2 o'clock p m. August 7, 1883, at which time said proposals will be opened in the presence of bidders

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of George and Carl Wirth, architects, Bismarck, and at the office of George Wirth architect, St Paul.

Good and sufficient bonds in the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars will be required from the contractors with not less than two responsible sureties for the construction of said building in accordance with the plans and specifications

Separate bids will be received for the completion of the building on or before December 1 1883, and on or before March 1, 1884

J. W. RAYMOND,
G. H. FAIRCHILD,
THOS VAN ETTEN
JAS A. EMMONS,
J. P. DUNN

Bismarck, D. T. July 16, 1883.

Boots, Shoes.

For the best Boots and Shoes in America, and the lowest prices, go to the Chicago Boot and Shoe Store, No; 100 Main St., Bismarck, D. T.

THOS. BUSH, Prop.

MATHES, GOOD & SCHERMEIER,

Merchant Tailors,

And Jobbers of

Woolens & Trimmings,

372 Jackson St., St. Paul.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE CAPITAL CITY.

Camilla Urso at Union Hall, July 25.

Fine cut stone is being hauled to the scene of labor on the new Dakota block.

W. S. Moorhouse will begin to build a fine residence on Sixth street next Monday.

Poles for the Bismarck telephone exchange are now on the ground, and work will be commenced at once.

Died: Azetta, daughter of Lorenzo Kerry, died at their home at Oak Point on the 14th inst., aged 32 years.

E. C Stamm sold for F. Stein, the northwest quarter of block 68, McKenzie & Coffin's addition, to Rev. Miller yesterday.

The seats marked off for the Camilla Urso grand concerts bid fair for a large house on July 25. The diagram is quite well blocked off.

The Chicago and Northwestern surveyors with Mr. Alexander at the head, reached Bismarck Saturday evening, after marking out a route from the southeast to the city.

Fort & Fort have removed their real estate office from the TRIBUNE block to the room over the Bismarck National bank, formerly occupied by Mellon Bros, where they will continue to do an extensive business.

The city council having let the contract of grading Main street, have now wisely decided that there are several other streets in the city needing improvements. The resolution is published elsewhere.

William Evans, the lunatic who assaulted Mr Sinclair with a knife Saturday morning, says his home is a few miles from Allensville, Mo., and that while going to school there, he stabbed the teacher, who he thought was imposing upon him.

Messrs. McLean, Mason & Cameron have the sheds all completed for their new brick yard east of town, and only await the arrival of the machine The engine is in place and the machine is expected daily.

Kelly & Watson finished a store building in the new town of Painted Woods yesterday They will also have completed this week, two cottages west of the green house in this city, for Thomas O'Shaughnessy.

Two freight trains collided near New Buffalo on the North Pacific, yesterday morning. The caboose of one train was badly broken and the engine of the other dismantled. The trains were in charge of conductors Bell and Huntington.

Messrs. Comer and Slattery began operations today for the construction of a brick building on Third street north of the Merchants hotel The edifice will have a frontage of twenty-five feet, two stories and a basement, and will be completed early in the fall.

Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage, the well-known womans suffrage advocate, is visiting her son, T. J. Gage, of Aberdeen, and will remain in Dakota during the summer, while her worthy coworkers, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony enjoy a vacation in Europe.

Thos. Adams, of New York, the owner of the new hotel at Valley City and the inventor of the rubber chewing gum, which has been the means of forming one of the most certain characteristics of the American dudine, was in the city yesterday.

The contract for the iron work of the Bismarck penitentiary was let to Pauly & Bro., of St. Louis, yesterday. This firm furnishes the best iron for prisons that can be made, having a patent on their particular process for hardening the metal.

According to the directory of the city, just published, Minneapolis claims a population of 100,000, and the valuation of city property is $51,062,409. This is a grand showing for the wonderful young city, and demonstrates the fact that the northwest outshines all other countries in the world for building commercial centers.

Col. Woods, of Chicago, who purchased a large amount of Bismarck property some weeks ago, returned from a trip home Sunday morning, bringing with him a number of fine driving and working horses. The colonel has decided to make Bismarck his home for a time at least, and will take an active part in the city's improvement.

B. T. Ferry, the noted cattle dealer of St. Paul, arrived in the banner city Saturday, accompanied by Mrs. Ferry. He has lost a number of cattle from his range in Montana, and is now having the herd marked in the Bismarck yard. The Ferry range is one of the best in Montana, and its worthy proprietor is reaping a rich harvest, which is no more than commensurate with his enterprise.

The time for Henry Ward Beecher's lecture in Bismarck is August 10th and he will then proceed westward until he reaches the Pacific coast. Large numbers of people are expected from all the neighboring towns to hear the eloquent address of this most noted of all the earth's divines and his wayside notes in which Bismarck will have a conspicuous place, will be read in all quarters of the globe.

Arthur Driggs, a well known Bismarcker, was arrested at Steele Wednesday and brought to this city and placed in jail. He was arrested for obtaining goods under false pretenses from the Goodsil Piano company of Grand Rapids, Mich. It is said he has $1,700 the best of the company. Driggs says he was working at Steele and endeavoring to make enough money to square himself.

Attorney Albert C. Barnes, late of the general land office at Washington, has been in the city the past few days, and leaves for Devil's lake this evening where he will enter into the practice of law, paying strict attention to land business. Mr. Barnes was in the railroad department and had all the North Pacific land cases under his supervision. He is a man of considerable talent and will prosper in his new field.

It is probable that Bismarck barely escaped a tornado yesterday—one similar to that which caused such sad havoc at Carrington. About 9 o'clock there were two distinct strata of clouds, the lowest rushing toward the northwest, the upper toward the southeast. Occasionally these clouds seemed to meet, and immediately a noise like thunder could be heard, and a rolling, tumbling cloud would suddenly appear, having the appearance of cotton.

Jamestown Capital: C. N. Hunt, of the real estate firm of Hunt, Harris & Young, returned this morning from a several days' visit in St. Paul, where he went to establish a branch office for the sale of Bismarck and LaMoure property. He has recently formed a chain of branch offices in the principal North Pacific cities, in order to more successfully and quickly conduct business.

The firm is a powerful one, and is aiding wonderfully in the development of the northwest. Their operations extend to every important city in North Dakota.

The concert and dramatic companies of the country seem to be indulging in our American mania for changes about May time. Amongst others we notice that Mr. Liebling, the pianist of the Camilla Urso Concert Co., has been supplanted by the eminent artist Mr. Frank yn Sonnekalb, who will in future act as accompanist. Mr. Sonnekalb is to be congratulated on his having enrolled himself under the leadership of so great an artist as Madam Camilla Urso and we can surely predict, an opinion well sustained by the musical public of this country, that Mr. Sonnekalb will contribute much to the attractiveness of the already exceptionally fine programme of this great company.—New York Music and Drama.

The dentists of the northwest are invited to meet at Fargo, Dak., on Friday, July 27, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of organizing a dental society for this section of the country. It is hoped that all practitioners who take an interest in matters relating to the advancement of the profession will be present and present such papers or essays as they may choose upon any subject, so that we may have a profitable meeting. The railroads will furnish tickets to those who attend at sixty per cent of the regular rate. The Continental hotel at Fargo, will give first-class accommodations at reduced rates. Dr. Louis Ottofy, Grand Forks; Dr. Louis Davenport, Moorhead; Dr. J. H. Spaulding, Fargo; Dr. H. B. Ober, Fargo.

Fargo Argus: Mr. P. Hall, assistant superintendent of the North Pacific express company, passed westward last night upon the new express car number 113. This is the first of a series of cars built and fitted up by the North Pacific company for the transportation of perishable commodities. In the front end is a space some twelve feet long partitioned off, containing an ice chest capable of holding one ton of congealed moisture. Butter, fruits and beer are carried in this refrigerator. Mr. Hall states that the temerature yesterday had ranged from forty to sixty degrees in the receptacle. For the present every other day, one of these cars will be run, but the managers expect that it will soon be necessary to run them every day, or to put on express cars wholly devoted to refrigerator business.

Hotel Arrivals.

SHERIDAN.

L P Harper, H B Tisdale, B W Jacobs, Walter Sanderson, T S Chapman, Ed Hughes, St. Paul; A K Lovejoy, Thurston; B Manning, Carrington; L C Harris, Lamoure; George S Morison, James I Higginson, Thomas Adams, Ton Adams, New York; M Burkeyser, Emil Wemfield, Chicago; William B McConnell, H C Stebbins, W A Nichols, Fargo; Lewis B Shoenfield, Miles City; George W Solomon, Minneapolis; P M Graff, Duluth, S F Goodykoontz, Mitchell; J Macreacy, Ed Kirk, F S Harmon, A A McGou, Sioux City; M Swegart, Monoc, Ind., C P Venus, W C Graham, Norwalk, O; Mrs S K McGinnis and baby, W Fisher, J F Goodman, Jamestown; J C Kerr, Fort Yates; James Beckman, Jno Beckman, Omaha; O C Brigham, Brainerd, Minn; W J Lally, J B Finn, L J Carson, A H Jones, Boston; W M Maurer, Milwaukee; A A Huntoon, W A Don, Sims; James McConkey and wife, Williamsport, Pa.

MERCHANTS.

Stephen Reeves, Frank Reeves, Pontiac, Mich Geo W Holmes, Clinton, Ia; Alfred Leigh, Sterling, D T: S G Smith, Menoken; John Kurtz, wife and daughter, Ashland, O; J E Hample, J H Eustace, Chicago; G W Stone, Miles City; W S Conrad, Stillwater, Minn.

WESTERN.

M Swenson, Valley City; J W Wright, Fort Stevenson; O E Morse and family Rockford, Ill; Mrs Bowen, Mapleton Minn; Arthur L Haigh, Fort Lincoln; Chas Kelly, Fort Bertold, D. T.

THE Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle thus speaks of the president's proposed pleasure jaunt: "The President's preparations for his trip are progressing rapidly, and it will be conducted with all the style of which such a programme is susceptible. The president's Newport trip is abandoned finally. Of course some of the papers are pitching into him for leaving Washington for a month or six weeks, but surely, the president is entitled to thirty days' leave, with pay like the other government employes, the cabinet officers taking all the leave they want during the year. No matter what John Sherman may have said some time ago about Mr. Arthur's laziness, he is certainly not a lazy man now. He works hard and he shows it. He comes to the White House every day and spends every hour of his time there in the transaction of affairs. He appears now like a very wearied and overworked man, in spite of his embonpoint. He looks like what the old women call 'peaked.' His complexion is sallow and his eyes have a tired look, so the people ought really in all justice to allow him a month or so of rest. The arrangements for the trip are all in the hands of the secretary of war, and it is said he means to outdo the secretary of the navy in his efforts at entertaining the president, or die. This is encouraging to the president. The New York Yacht squadron made a big bid for the president's company at their regatta on the 4th of August, but Mr. F. . Phillips was called upon to write his neatest and sweetest note declining the polite invitation. The president, however, hankers after Newport. It suits him, he likes the society men and the society women. Perhaps when he is jolting over the Yellowstone Park on the back of an obstinate pony he will wish himself on the Newport piazzas listening to the Casino band and gazing at the pretty women driving up and down on Bellevue avenue."

IN the Grand Forks Plaindealer there appears an item in reference to a hop to be given by the Equitable Aid Union. By the way how about the Bismarck branch of that organization? It has never made itself heard.

The Monterey Outrage.

GALVESTON, July 19.—News' Laredo special: Advices from Monterey throw a little additional light upon the murderous assault on Rev. Harvey Shaw, temporarily in charge of the United States consulate at that point. The mob had taken possession of the office during the absence of Shaw at supper. On entering on his return he was felled to the floor by a blow from a six-shooter and lay unconscious until a passerby heard his groans and came to his relief. Furniture, papers and the American flag were strewn over the floor. Shaw is reported to be doing well and it is now thought he will recover.

HE DENIES IT.

Mr. Francis W. Bourgoine Puts a New Face on His Ree Heights Communication,

Which Was Garbled by the Free Press of That Village in a Shameful Manner.

A Straightforward Letter.

In its issue of Tuesday morning the TRIBUNE took occasion to refer in somewhat marked terms to a communication from Mr. F. W. Bourgoine, of Bismarck, to the Free Press, published at Ree Heights, Dakota. The letter as published was false and slanderous, and the TRIBUNE so denounced it. It appears from the following letter, handed in last evening, that a private letter written to the Free Press editor by Mr. Bourgoine was garbled and mutilated to suit the own peculiar ideas of the brilliant genius who presides over that sheet, Here is the letter, which we cheerfully give space:

BISMARCK, July 18, 1883.

"To the Editor:—In answer to the charges against me, published this morning, I plead not guilty. There never was a baser set of lies concocted. I formerly lived at Ree Heights, where I have a claim proved up on. I have traveled over Dakota several times and I must say as regards the climate at Ree Heights that it is the most unfavorable spot for the farmer I have seen in the territory, excepting the Bad Lands themselves. I did write to the Free Press man, but not for publication. I am not guilty of trying to be a newspaper correspondent, if I was, my ambition would reach higher than the filthy little sheet called the Free Press. Before I left Ree Heights I paid for a six months' subscription to this sheet, with the understanding that I should send my address and the paper would be forwarded. That was some four weeks ago. Upon my arrival at Bismarck I wrote to the editor, as I had agreed to do, and gave him my address and some of the incidents of the trip as well as a very favorable description of the capital city. Had he published the letter as it was written I should have appeared in the eye of the public in a far different light. Instead of publishing it as written he picks it all over and adds and detracts until he has depicted the most outrageous set of downright lies ever unearthed. He didn't send any paper to my address. No sir! I have lost a dollar on him, but if I can prove to the public that he is a downright liar I am willing to lose it. In my letter as garbled and distorted, he didn't say that in all my travels through Minnesota and Dakota that Burleigh county had the best show at this time of anything I had seen. I suppose that he didn't say, as my letter did, that I had filed on a homestead in Burleigh county, and was going to stay Oh, no! That would cause too many to leave his town. It is not to be supposed he would advertise Bismarck gratuitously—no, nor if paid for it. Not he.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have been falsely represented. I am no tenderfoot come here for a few days, I have been in Bismarck four different times—the first time years ago —and I am going to stay and get others to come, notwithstanding the efforts to the contrary of the Free Press man. FRANCIS W. BOURGOIN.

THE Yellowstone National Park Improvement company has submitted to the secretary of the interior the following list of prices to be charged for transportation, hotel and other accommodations in the park, which prices, under the operation of the lease granted this company, must be approved by the secretary. The secretary has approved the rates:

Schedule of hotel charges, Yellowstone National Park Improvement company:

Board and lodging, single room per day	$5 00
Two persons in single room	4 00
Attic, fourth story, single rooms	3 50
Two persons in attic room	6 00
Private parlor	5 00
Private bath in bed rooms, each	75
Baths in bathing hall, each	50
Meals served in rooms, each	50
Guides or cooks for private camps per day	4 00
Hire for A tent for private calle s, per day	6 00
Board and lodging in tents at fixed camps	5 00
Saddle horse or pony per day	3 50
Saddle horse or pony first hour	1 00
Saddle horse or pony each subsequent hour	50
Pack horses or mules per day, each	2 50
Wagon hire, double team with driver	10 00
Single horse and buggy per day	6 00
Billiards, per game	25
Pool per game, each player	10
Boot blacking, per pair	10

Guide books, periodical publications, newspapers, etc., at 20 per cent. above published selling rates.

Personal.

Governor Ordway went to St. Paul last night.

John Freede and wife returned from the east last evening.

J. K. Wetherby is spending a few days at Lake Minnetonka.

Hon. J. C. Barrows and F. J. Call and wife, will spend next week at Lake Minnetonka.

C. W. Kibbee, special agent of the Connecticut Fire Insurance company, accompanied by his wife, arrived in the city last evening and are the guests of F. J. Call.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Secretary Teller says the question of the transfer of the Texas Pacific land grant to the Southern Pacific Railway company will not be decided until September 1st, and that he proposes to settle the matter himself without referring it to the attorney general for an opinion.

The name of Matthew R. Barr, of Erie, Pa., has been sent to the president by the secretary of the interior for appointment as Indian inspector, vice Chapman, resigned.

United States Steamer Pinta.

NORFOLK, Va., July 18.—The United States steamer Pinta, which left Norfolk Saturday, for New York, proceeded as far as Hampton when it was found necessary to return for repairs to the machinery. Her capacity was shown to be six knots per hour. This is the steamer on which over $100,000 has been lately expended, and referred to in ex-Congressman Desendorf's recent open letter to the president.

The Sunday Law.

KANSAS CITY, July 18.—The board of police commissioners have passed a resolution that the provisions of the new Sunday law be rigidly enforced in the city against all unexempted business. The druggists also met and resolved to keep their stores open Sunday, but to sell medicine only.

False Alarm.

LONDON, July 18.—A dispatch from Alexandria says: The case of the English woman here suspected of suffering from cholera, proved to be a case of diarrhea. The patient died because of her removal to the hospital.

BISMARCK'S BOOM.

Mr. James C. Young Tells His Iowa Friends of the Boom City's Prosperity.

The Relative Values of Real Estate There and What the Fall Harvest Will Reveal.

Reliable Facts From One Who Knows.

Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Republican: A Republican reporter dropped in at the pleasant office of Mr. James C. Young & Co., yesterday afternoon to find a cool place, and found the head and front of the real estate firm busy at work at his desk, surrounded with and almost buried under plats to Bismarck Dakota lots and acres. This suggested to the reporter that Mr. Young has been investing largely in the Dakota capital, and a casual remark as to that city's boom led to a most interesting conversation in which Mr. Young gave the reporter a concise statement of the exact condition of affairs there so far as real estate and the city's prosperity, is concerned, and what he told the reporter proves, if nothing else, the careful observation he has given to the matter, and is testimony to his admirable judgment.

Evidently the Bismarck real estate boom is holding its own, as it has held it from the first. We learn that the highest price that has been paid for business property was $8,000 for a lot 25x150 feet, situated in the very best of the business portion of the city. As further means of obtaining an idea of the relative value of business property we learn from Mr. Young that the average market price for lots in the best locations is about $5 000. Resident lots will average $600 on the market now, though the increase in their value recently indicates they will demand.

HIGHER PRICES VERY SOON.

The capitol, for the building of which bids are now being advertised, will be built just one mile north of the city proper. This is estimated to cost $300 000, and this amount has already been appropriated. There has not been a dollar's decline in the price of any property since the capitol was located there, while on the other hand in most cases the increase has been remarkable. This much having been said, the reporter asked Mr. Young his opinion as to the future growth of this marvelous city. He said in reply: "I do not think the mere location of the capital at any city alone assures its success and prosperity, but it tends to draw business to that location and makes it a moneyed and commercial center. Especially will this be so of a territory as new as Dakota, which is constantly receiving such a large immigration. Any person going to Dakota if his plans are not already made to locate in a certain place, will naturally look to Bismarck. There is work there for the laborer, and there are many opportunities for capitalists. So long as one can go to one place as well as another, it is most natural to assume that they will locate

AT THE CAPITAL.

Bismarck, outside of the advantages which the capital gives, has others just as strong. The city has the most central location of any town on the North Pacific road, which is the only through line in Dakota from the Missipi river to the Pacific ocean. It is in a coal field which extends west to the Rocky mountains and north to the British possessions, and while the coal so far mined is not of the best quality, discoveries recently made show that there will be an ample abundance and of good quality. The coal now being mined is used for fuel generally and is also used by the North Pacific roads. On the Upper Missouri are as good forests of hard wood as can be found on the continent and exist in vast quantities. This timber is now floated down the river several hundred miles below Bismarck and manufactured into agricultural implements and wagons. There is no reason why these manufactories should not be located at Bismarck as in the great agricultural country of which it is the commercial center, will be found an extensive market for their sale. Bismarck is situated upon the Missouri river which is navigable 1,200 miles to Fort Benton in Montana, and will necessarily be the distributing point for all the northwest country extending from the Missouri river to the Rocky mountains, and from the 46th parallel to the British possessions. At Bismarck there is the only railroad bridge on the northern Missouri built recently at a cost of one and one half millions. It is more than likely that all the railroads that are built in the territory will concentrate

AT BISMARCK

the same as they have at Council Bluffs in this state, and it is not likely that any other for years to come will undertake the expense and work of building another such bridge.

We had heard certain reports to the effect that the "boom" at Bismarck was dying out, and we asked Mr. Young about it. He said the present condition of the boom disproved this. There were some speculators who gained an idea that the capital was to be located at Bismarck, who went there and purchased "options" on property. The first trains into the city for several days after the location was announced, brought the speculators and land buyers in large numbers, and of course a large amount of property was purchased the first week. After the first week there was the expected quieting down, the crowd grew less, and property was not in such active demand. At the present time, and ever since then, there has been a continual and far more than ordinary demand. In Bismarck, as in all other cities, there are opportunities where property can be purchased for less than the market price. This comes about by various causes, and it is the case here in Cedar Rapids, where real aestate is more stable than in ny other city that I know of. But as to Bismarck real estate it is now selling at fair prices both for the speculator and for others.

There have been about 100 buildings erected there this season, including those now in process of erection. Two banks, the average deposits of each is a quarter of a million, and two others with paid up capital of $100,000 each, are building new blocks. The state penitentiary is located there, and work commenced upon it last week. There are soon to be erected there two large manufactories for the making of pressed brick, and brick clay has been found to exist about the city similar to that at Minneapolis.

Bismarck is a city of about 3,000 inhabitants, although some claim more for it, it is in the

GARDEN OF THE WORLD,

and is the coming city of the northwest. There is more money to be made there the next year than in any other city in the northwest, and now is the time for all who have the Dakota fever to take the advantage of the opportunity and invest in its booming city. This fall when the full crop of North Dakota is harvested, there will be a revelation of the territory's great possibilities, and now is the time to invest there.

A Marshal Murdered.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 18.—About midnight last night Marshal George Brainerd, of Wellington, saw from a window two suspicious men prowling around and rushed into the street partly dressed. The marshal ordered the men to halt but they ran and began firing. He shot at them twice without effect when one of their bullets struck his collar bone and glanced to the jugular vein and he died soon after.

Canal Matters In Europe.

PARIS, July 18.—At a meeting of the Panama Canal company, De Lesseps repeated his former statement that the canal would be finished at the end of 1888. He also stated that the chief government engineer would assume direction of the active work of the canal, which would shortly be undertaken. Referring to the Suez canal project, De Lesseps said: "We have negotiated without relinquishing any of our rights."

A DAKOTA CYCLONE.

Sweeps the Country East of Us Doing Great Damage.

Houses Blown Down at Carrington and Cars Driven From Stations.

A Lively Blow.

The following private dispatch was received by the TRIBUNE last evening:

JAMESTOWN, D. T., July 19.—A tornado at Carrington this evening blew down fifteen houses and ruined the new Sheridan House. Only one person was injured as far as heard from. The wind was so strong that it blew two loaded cars out on the railroad track a distance of two miles from town. The storm passed east of Jamestown and was quite severe at Valley City. It was accompanied by lightning, thunder, hail and rain. After the storm had passed the clouds over Jamestown resembled little round balls something in the form of half an egg and as white as snow. They looked to be about the size of a bushel basket, and after twisting in all manner of shapes passed away to the southeast.

Policeman Pounded.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Policeman Patrick Kelly, this morning was probably fatally beaten by part of a gang of roughs whom he a short time before had dispersed.

Admission $1, reserved seats no extra charge, to the Calli a Urso grand concerts.

Summons.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh. District Court. Third Judicial District John Ludewig, plaintiff, vs Rachel Roberts and Winslow Roberts, defendants.

The Territory of Dakota to the above named defendants:

You, Rachel Roberts and Winslow Roberts, are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the above entitled action, which was filed in the office of said court on the 23d day of June, 1883 and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the city of Bismarck, D. T., within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty seven Dollars and Two Cents, besides the costs and disbursements

Dated June 23, 1883.

JOHN E. CARLAND,
7-13 Attorney for Plaintiff.

Notice of Timber Culture Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., July 9, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by William E. Waite against John H Ellis for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 253 dated March 31, 1881 upon the s½ of ne¼ and se¼ of nw¼ and lot 2, section 18, town 138, range 76, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said John H. Ellis has not broken five acres the first year, nor five acres the second year. That he has never broken any amount or caused the same to be broken on said land. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 22d day of August, 1883, at 2 o'clock p m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure JOHN A. REA, Register.

GRAY & GRAY, 7-12pd
Attorneys for Contestant.

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., July 13, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver, August 28, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m, viz:

Frank Plummer,

Homestead application No. 813 for the nw¼ Sec. 22, Town 139, Range 75 west, 5 p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz W. H. Willcox, Sterling, D T, James Holly and D. W Maratta, of Bismarck, D. T., and W H Thurston, of Menoken, D T

7-12pd JOHN A. REA, Register

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D T, July 17, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver August 31, 1883, at 11 a. m., viz.

Fritz Klawitter.

Homestead application No 859 for the s½ se¼ Sec. 2, Town 138, Range 80 west, 5 p. m, and names the following as his witnesses, viz Frederick Burk, John M Garrett, Mike Feller and S. J. Ausbacher, all of Bismarck, D T

7-12pd J. A. REA, Register.

Notice of Contest.

U S LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T, June 22, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Daniel Conners against Daniel W. Evans for abandoning his homestead entry No. 476 dated February 9, 1882, upon the northwest quarter of section 26, town 141, range 80, in Burleigh county Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20th day of August, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

7 12 JOHN A. REA, Register.

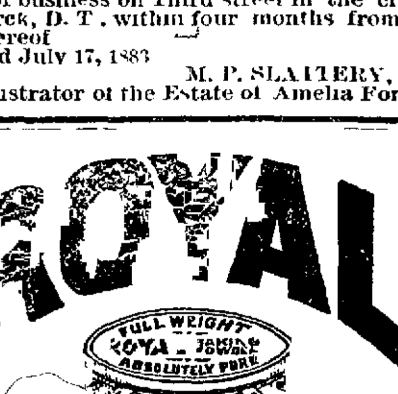
Notice to Creditors.

All persons having claims against Amelia Forster, deceased, are hereby required to present the same with proper vouchers to me at my place of business on Third street in the city of Bismarck, D. T., within four months from the date hereof

Dated July 17, 1883

7-10 M. P. SLATTERY,
Administrator of the Estate of Amelia Forster.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



ABSOLUTELY PURE.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

The public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly.

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we surpervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D 1879

The only lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any state

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING CLASS H. AT NEW ORLEANS TUESDAY **August 14, 1883—159th** Monthly Drawing

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75 000
1	do	do	25 000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF $6000		12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25 000
1000	do	25	25 000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	approximation prizes of	$750	$6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250

1,967 Prizes, amounting to ... $265,500

Applications for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express, or mail addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C

The Northern Pacific Railroad

TO THE LAND EXPLORER,
TO THE BUSINESS MAN,
TO THE FARMER,
TO THE MECHANIC,
TO THE LABORER,
TO THE SPORTSMAN,
TO THE TOURIST,
TO THE MINER,

TO ALL CLASSES!

The country traversed by the

Northern Pacific

HAS NO EQUAL.

SAVE MONEY

By purchasing tickets through, and buying them before getting on trains.

Round trip tickets are sold at all ticket offices to all stations at reduced rates

Pullman Sleeping Cars between Bismarck and Glendive, and Bismarck and St. Paul, also between Fargo and Duluth. Berths can be secured through S Davidson, agent, Bismarck.

Coupon tickets on sale at Bismarck to all eastern points at lowest rates and baggage checked through.

G K BARNES,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St Paul

PROPOSALS

FOR THE

Construction of a School House in the City of Bismarck, Dakota.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a school house in the city of Bismarck, D T, will be received at the office of J. W. Raymond, chairman of school house commission, until 2 o'clock p m, August 7, 1883 at which time said proposals will be opened in the presence of bidders

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of George and Carl Wirth, architects, Bismarck, and at the office of George Wirth, architect, St Paul.

Good and sufficient bonds in the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars will be required from the contractors with not less than two responsible sureties for the construction of said building in accordance with the plans and specifications

Separate bids will be received for the completion of the building on or before December 1 1883, and on or before March 1, 1884

J W RAYMOND
G. H. FAIRCHILD,
THOS VAN ETTEN
JAS A. EMMONS
J. P. DUNN

Bismarck, D. T. July 10, 1883

For the Best Boots and Shoes in America, at the Lowest Prices, go to the Chicago Boot and Shoe Store, Third St., Bismarck, D. T.

L. S. ...

...ES, ... & S...,

Importers and ...

And Jobbers of

...s & ...gs,

372 Jackson St., St. Paul.